SD428
.B76
M91
1965-1970

FOREST SERVICE HANDBOOK

BRIDGER NATIONAL FOREST, JIM and GREEN RIVER R.D.

FSH 2109.21

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Intermountain Region

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

INSERTS FOR
BRIDGER NATIONAL FOREST, JIM BRIDGER R.D.
and GREEN RIVER R.D.

FSH 2109.21

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Intermountain Region

Forest Service Handbook, R-4

December 1965

FOREWORD

PURPOSE

Congress, in enacting Public Law 86-517 on June 12, 1960, directed that the National Forests be managed under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield to best meet the needs of the American people. Under this law, multiple use means:

> The management of all the various renewable surface resources of the National Forests so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; that some land will be used for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.

Other statutes, including the Organic Act of June 4, 1897, as amended, provide further direction for the management of the National Forests.

National Grasslands, also in the National Forest System, are similarly managed for multiple use and sustained yield under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937, as amended.

Regulations and policies promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture and policies developed by the Forest Service implement the various statutes.

This Regional Multiple Use Management Guide is designed for the day-to-day use of managers of National Forest System lands and resources in the Intermountain Region, in carrying forward the requirements of the pertinent statutes, regulations, and policies. The Regional Guide provides direction for management of these lands and resources, under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, to meet the public needs to the extent possible. This "Regional Guide"--which actually constitutes firm Regional multiple use management direction rather than merely guidance--prescribes necessary and desirable coordination of the various National Forest System resource uses and activities. It is based on current and

foreseeable management situations and public needs, without reference to specified periods of time. No part of the Regional Guide should be construed to call for deviation from the aforementioned basic authorities.

DEVELOPMENT

Seven Subregion Multiple Use Management Guides covering the Intermountain Region, prepared and approved in 1959-61, were intensively reviewed during 1965. A thorough analysis of the material resulting from the reviews made it clear that a single Regional Guide would better serve the needs of regional personnel. Consequently, the Subregion Guides have been consolidated in this Regional Guide. Each Forest Supervisor has contributed substantially to its development, through his participation in the reviews. The Regional Forester and his staff also have taken an active part.

The desirability of including in it numerous additional provisions for coordination and of eliminating much functional detail included in the Subregion Guides was recognized in the reviews. Such adjustments have been made. An attempt has also been made to ensure reasonable correlation of this Regional Guide with Regional Guides for adjoining Regions.

As revised and approved, the Regional Guide establishes current standards for broad, basic coordination of the Region's various National Forest System resource uses and activities.

ORGANIZATION

The Regional Multiple Use Management Guide is organized as follows:

Introduction

The "Introduction" briefly describes the planning area, highlighting the management situations for the resources, uses, and activities involved.

Management Situations and Basic Assumptions (Chapter 100)

"Management Situations" are statements in which major resources, uses, and activities of the Region are discussed individually as to their types, amounts, conditions, and present or potential importance. Discussions of unusual features are also included.

"Basic Assumptions" concerning these resources, uses, and activities are arrived at by careful analysis and evaluation of all aspects of the management situations. These

basic assumptions are premises leading to "Management Direction" and related "Coordinating Requirements" for multiple use management of National Forest System lands.

General Coordinating Requirements (Chapter 200)

The "General Coordinating Requirements" are concise statements which provide for necessary or desirable coordination of various resource uses and activities in the Region. Each general coordinating requirement is applicable in all multiple use "Management Zones" (except Special Zones).

Management Zones--Their Definitions, Characteristics, Management Direction, and Coordinating Requirements (Chapter 300)

Various multiple use "Management Zones" are recognized in the Region. They are based upon differences in (1) major management objectives, (2) intensity and complexity of resource uses and activities, (3) physical characteristics and site suitabilities of broad land areas, and (4) opportunities for present and potential development.

A "Definition" and "Characteristics" have been developed for each zone on the basis of broad similarities in management situations and basic assumptions. These similarities lead to more specific management direction and related coordinating requirements for the zone than would apply to the entire Region.

The following management zones are recognized:

Crest Zone	Travel Influence Zone
Intermediate Zone	Riverbreak Zone
Lower Zone	Wasatch Front Zone
Water Influence Zone	Special Zones

Special Zones are formally designated areas, such as wilderness, primitive, research, natural, historic, scenic, geologic, and archeologic. These areas are designated by the Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Forest Service, or the Regional Forester, to be managed under multiple use principles for special purposes. Management direction is established, at least in part, by the specific statute(s), regulation(s), and/or document(s) establishing such areas.

The definition and characteristics for each management zone are followed by a concise statement of "Management Direction." This sets broad objectives for multiple use management within the zone. Management direction emphasizes

the necessary and desirable development and use of certain resources. It sets a course toward which coordinated resource planning and management are to be continuously directed. Other resources may be developed and used to the extent compatible with uses and activities toward which emphasis is directed.

Management direction prescribed for each zone is the basis for more specific "Coordinating Requirements" for the zone. These are concise statements which provide for necessary or desirable coordination of various resource uses and activities within the framework of the management direction prescribed for each zone. Such zone coordinating requirements, in addition to the general coordinating requirements applicable to all management zones (except Special Zones), apply in the zones indicated.

Appendix (Chapter 400)

The "Appendix" consists of statistical and other material supporting the statements made elsewhere in the Regional Guide.

APPLICATION

The Regional Multiple Use Management Guide establishes the base upon which a "Ranger District Multiple Use Plan" for each Ranger District is prepared. The "Plan" establishes more specific "Management Decisions" that direct the coordination of resource uses and activities on all or part(s) of each management zone within the Ranger District. These management decisions are in harmony with, but in addition to, the coordinating requirements which apply to the zone(s) as a whole. This "Plan"--by directing rather than merely planning needed multiple use coordination--is not a plan in the usual sense. It is developed and maintained by the District Ranger, with needed technical assistance, subject to the approval of the Forest Supervisor.

Management zones, as defined in the Regional Guide, are carefully delineated on a map. This map constitutes the graphic section of the Ranger District Multiple Use Plan. Portions of each management zone are covered by specific management decisions, in addition to applicable coordinating requirements and management decisions for the zone as a whole. These areas are precisely described in the plan as "Management Units" and carefully delineated on the map.

The Regional Guide, along with the interleafed Ranger District Multiple Use Plan, establishes the approved multiple use coordination for the Ranger District. The various functional resource use and activity management plans, action plans, and programs are prepared and maintained within the framework of the multiple use management direction, coordinating requirements, and management decisions set forth in the Regional Multiple Use Management Guide and Ranger District Multiple Use Plan.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

The effective use of the Regional Guide and Ranger District Multiple Use Plan requires thoughtful analysis of, and a positive, aggressive approach to, the multiple use coordination needs of the resource uses and activities on any area of land. After analyzing the existing conditions and inherent capabilities of an area and its resources, the land manager is ready to plan for and prescribe action programs. These must include the proper integration of the various resource uses and activities, as called for in the Regional Guide and the Ranger District Multiple Use Plan. Where a need for multiple use coordination is recognized, the management direction, coordinating requirements, and management decisions prescribed in those documents will assist the land manager in reaching a sound decision.

Unless formally amended, coordinating requirements and management decisions are to be carried out as specified.

COOPERATION

Effective multiple use management programs for National Forest System lands and resources require close cooperation with interested user groups, landowners, and other groups or individuals, and careful consideration of their interests. Such programs similarly require cooperation with interested Federal, State, and local governmental agencies.

A substantial number of the coordinating requirements covered in this Regional Guide can be effectively carried out only through the full understanding and support of all concerned organizations and individuals. In some cases, the necessary and desirable coordination can be fully accomplished only through the action programs of other agencies, groups, or individuals. For example, big-game harvests are affected by hunting programs authorized under State law. Recommendations of the State Fish and Game Commissions and Departments and support of local wildlife groups have considerable influence on program approval. Consequently, cooperation and correlation are essential.

Effective coordination in Forest Service programs often hinges on public understanding and support. Forest officers need to be well informed as to the desires of local community and user groups and individuals in order to develop responsive coordination measures.

TRAINING

The Regional Guide is to be used as a training aid in training programs for Forest Service personnel in the Intermountain Region. Provisions for assuring adequate knowledge and understanding of the Regional Guide are to be covered in individual training plans, position descriptions, performance requirements, and promotion roster information.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

INSPECTION

This Regional Guide is to be used as a basic reference in all inspections. Inspectors are to determine if management direction and coordinating requirements are being adhered to. The inspectors are also to determine if management situations are factual and basic assumptions valid and significant. They are to be alert to recognize opportunities for additional coordination applicable to certain situations and specific areas of land.

DISTRIBUTION

The Regional Guide is a working tool for Forest Service personnel. Out-Service distribution of the Regional Guide will not ordinarily be made. Such distribution is permissible where a particular need exists. In-Service copies are open to public examination.

MAINTENANCE

To keep pace with changing needs and demands of people for land and resources, multiple use planning must be dynamic. The Regional Guide is to be revised currently to keep it abreast of significant changes in management situations, basic assumptions, management zone definitions and characteristics, management directions, and coordinating requirements, and responsive to changing public needs.

Except for interim revisions made with Regional Forester approval, the Regional Guide will remain in effect until 1970. At that time, all aspects of the Regional Guide will be fully re-examined and analyzed for adequacy and suitability.

Review completed by Forest Supervisors - November 1965
Review completed by Regional Forester's Staff - November 1965

APPROVED: Floyd Iverson
Regional Forester

December 9, 1965
Date

ADDENDUM

Lake Tahoe Basin in California and Nevada includes 4,380 acres of National Forest land in the Toiyabe National Forest, Intermountain Region, and over 90,000 acres of National Forest land in the Tahoe and Eldorado National Forests, California Region. Lake Tahoe Basin is treated as a special planning area for multiple use management purposes. The "Multiple Use Management Plan for National Forest Lands--Lake Tahoe Basin" was jointly approved in 1962 by the Regional Foresters of the two Regions. This document, with its basic direction in effect until 1975, subject to periodic reviews with modifications as needed, serves as the Multiple Use Management Guide for the Lake Tahoe Basin special planning area. It supersedes the Regional Multiple Use Management Guide for the Intermountain Region in that area.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER

INTRODUCTION

100 MANAGEMENT SITUATIONS AND BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

200 GENERAL COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

300 MANAGEMENT ZONES

400 APPENDIX

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

TABLE OF CONTENTS

RANGER DISTRICT PLAN

INTRODUCTION
General Management Decisions - All Zones Except Special Zone

CREST ZONE

C-1 Big Horn Sheep Habitat
C-2 Christina Pass

INTERMEDIATE ZONE

I-1 Inventoried Recreation Sites
I-2 Wildlife and Dispersed Recreation Areas - Silver Creek
I-3 (Open)
I-4 American Molybdenum Mine - Special Use Road
I-5 Fremont Sheep Driveway
I-6 Silver Creek Unit
I-7 Sagebrush Sprayed Areas
I-8 Important Fishable Streams
I-9 Federal Cooperative Snow Course
I-10 Accelerated Erosion Areas
I-11 Proposed Fortification Mountain Ski Area Expansion
I-12 Wildlife and Dispersed Recreation - Big Sandy
I-13 Elk Feed Ground - Muddy Canyon
I-14 Wildlife and Dispersed Recreation Areas - Skyline Drive - Half Moon Lake
I-15 Big Game Winter Range
I-16 Sweeney Creek Road
I-17 Elk Calving Areas
I-18 Muddy Ridge Road
I-19 Big Game Escape Routes
I-20 Sweetwater Big Game Range
I-21 Little Sandy Unit
I-22 Potential Recreation Sites - Lamereaux Meadow
I-23 Important Elk Habitat Areas - Jim Creek, East Fork, Muddy Ridge, Squaw Creek, Blucher Creek, and Blair Creek
I-24 Sweeney Creek Unit

WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

W-1 Fremont Sheep Driveway
W-2 Federal Cooperative Snow Courses

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

W-3 (Open)
W-4 Meadow Lake
W-5 Burnt Lake
W-6 Fayette Lake
W-7 Boulder Lake

TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE

T-1 Areas of Esthetic Value Along Skyline Drive
T-2 Porposed Continental Divide Trail
T-3 Federal Cooperative Snow Courses
T-4 Trail From Elkhart Park to Wilderness Boundary
T-5 Fremont Sheep Driveway
T-6 (Open)
T-7 Irish Canyon Road
T-8 Important System Trails Leading to the Wilderness Boundary

SPECIAL ZONE

S-1 Areas for Foot Travel Only
S-2 Existing Structural Improvements
S-3 Abandoned Water-Storage Structures
S-4 Presently Used Water Storage Structures
S-5 American Molybdenum Corporation Mining Claims and Access Road
S-6 Fremont Sheep Driveway
S-7 Areas Closed to Range Livestock Grazing
S-8 Potential Habitat for Big Horn Sheep
S-9 Important Habitat for the Colorado River Cutthroat Trout
S-10 Jessie Lake Trail
S-11 Fish Creek Park
S-12 North Fork - Victor Lake Corridor
S-13 Proposed Foot Trail

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

TABLE OF CONTENTS

RANGER DISTRICT PLAN

INTRODUCTION

General Management Decisions - All Zones Except Special Zone

CREST ZONE

INTERMEDIATE ZONE

I-1 Important Elk Habitat Areas
I-2 Cutover Areas
I-3 Unstable Slopes
I-4 Winter Game Range - Soda Lake
I-5 Winter Game Range and Feed Ground - Green River
I-6 Eroding Roads
I-7 Fremont Ridge Big Game Range
I-8 Old Sawmill Sites
I-9 Mining Claim - Bentonite
I-10 Inventoried Recreation Sites
I-11 Foreground and Backdrop Areas
I-12 Stock Driveway
I-13 Federal Cooperative Snow Courses
I-14 Wildlife and Dispersed Recreation Areas - Fremont Lake - Half Moon Lake
I-15 Intermediate Zone Corridor
I-16 Wildlife and Dispersed Recreational Areas
I-17 Big Flattop Burl Area
I-18 Tepee Creek Road
I-19 Elk Migration Route
I-20 Snake Lake Unit
I-21 Upper Green River Big Game Range and Elk Calving Areas
I-22 Little Soda Lake
I-23 Scattered Conifer, Aspen, and Willow Stands
I-24 Wagon Creek Dam Access Road
I-25 Huston Mining Claims with Potential Recreation Development Sites
I-26 Huston Mining Claims - Roadless Sections
I-27 Twin Creek-Rock Creek Potential Travel Influence Zone
I-28 Crow Creek Summer Home
I-29 Steep Timbered Slopes
I-30 Red Hill Historical Site
I-31 New Fork Lake Recreation Expansion Area
I-32 Spring Creek Park

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

W-1 Lower Green River Lake
W-2 Kendall Warm Springs
W-3 Gravel Pit
W-4 Fremont Lake Summer Home Area
W-5 Commercial Resort - Half Moon Lake
W-6 Winter Game Range and Feed Ground - Green River
W-7 Sylvan Bay Summer Home Area
W-8 Kendall Airstrip
W-9 Billy Wells Historical Site - The Gros Ventre Lodge
W-10 (Open)
W-11 Federal Cooperative Snow Course
W-12 Fremont and Half Moon Lakes
W-13 Fremont Lake Shore Line Area
W-14 Rock Creek Beaver Dam Washout Areas
W-15 Tosi Creek Summer Homes
W-16 Willow Lake Summer Home

TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE

T-1 Fortification Mountain Winter Sports Area
T-2 Skyline Drive
T-3 Faler's Resort
T-4 Pine Creek Canyon Trail
T-5 Wilderness Entrance Trails
T-6 Jim Creek Road
T-7 Little Sheep Mountain

SPECIAL ZONE

S-1 Areas for Foot Travel Only
S-2 Area Closed to Grazing
S-3 Congested Areas
S-4 Porcupine Insect Control
S-5 Soda Lake Cattle Allotment

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

INTRODUCTION

The Intermountain Region of the Forest Service includes Utah, Nevada, Idaho south of the main Salmon River, Wyoming west of the Continental Divide, part of the east slope of the Sierras in California, and a small portion of Colorado. The net area under Forest Service administration is 30,831,079 acres in 18 National Forests and one National Grassland. The total area is divided into 120 Ranger Districts.

National Forest System lands and resources of the Region are characterized by great diversity in topography, geologic conditions, soils, climatic conditions, vegetative types, elevations, and kind and intensity of use and development. Physical characteristics vary from steep, rough topography, with rugged mountain peaks, glaciated basins, and steep-walled canyons, to high plateaus, mountain meadows, valleys, and semiarid foothills and flats.

Air is a vital resource, often taken for granted. Fresh, pure air has tremendous values. Air pollution in its various forms can be detrimental to System resources and land uses, particularly for recreation. Dust, chemicals, smoke, and disagreeable odors in the air may adversely affect the health and well-being of man or interfere with his normal activities. Protecting this basic resource is essential.

Soils vary widely and influence significantly the kinds and amounts of vegetation produced on System lands. Soil qualities significantly and sometimes vitally affect the success of plans and programs involving nearly all resource uses and activities. Soil capabilities and hazards must be recognized in such operations.

The National Forests of the Intermountain Region are a major source of water for the Columbia and Colorado River Basins and the Great Basin. The water produced is not only essential to the States within the Region, but also of major importance to downstream areas in Oregon, Washington, Arizona, and southern California. Water storage and diversion projects provide for many downstream needs. Water is vital for the on-site development and management of System lands and resources. Satisfactory watershed conditions need to be maintained; optimum water yield, provided. Pollution which impairs safe use of water must be prevented or promptly abated.

Extensive stands of timber are found in northern portions of the Region, and lesser stands appear elsewhere. Principal commercial species are ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine, and white fir, with

smaller amounts of other species. In many parts of the Region, the timber industry is a major contributor to the local economy, providing much employment in the logging, manufacturing, and distribution of wood products. In addition, trees are useful for many other purposes, including watershed protection, wildlife habitat, recreation, and natural beauty. Improved methods of logging on steep slopes and unstable soils, better roads and utilization, and more diversified manufacturing processes are needed to fully develop this resource in ways compatible with other resource uses and activities.

Livestock forage produced on System lands is important to a major industry in the Region. Many cattle or sheep operations within or near the Forests depend upon spring, summer, or fall range to round out their operations. Substantial areas of the Region are suitable for livestock grazing, but many presently used are not. Some suitable lands can be improved by restoration projects, use adjustments, or by improved management practices.

Outdoor recreation in various forms on System lands has increased markedly in recent years. It is growing in significance to an important tourist industry within and adjacent to the Region. Among the major factors contributing to this increase are improved transportation facilities, increased population, more leisure time, and higher incomes. Recreation activities include driving for pleasure, camping, picnicking, boating, winter sports, hiking, and riding. Numerous streams, reservoirs, and lakes, hunting and fishing opportunities, and spectacular scenery attract large numbers of visitors from across the nation. Wilderness, primitive, and scenic areas provide a special type of relaxation and enjoyment for some. Historical, archeological, and geological attractions interest many. The favorable topography and heavy snowfall furnish opportunities for the development of excellent winter sports areas.

Abundant wildlife and fish resources attract over three million visits to System lands annually. These lands provide essential wildlife habitat which supports large populations of deer and elk, and lesser numbers of moose, bear, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, and antelope. Among the fur bearers are mink, marten, beaver, muskrat, and fisher. Cougar, coyote, and bobcat are important carnivores. Small game animals and upland birds include rabbits, grouse, chukar partridge, and wild turkey. Other common birds include eagles, hawks, and owls, and many songbird species. Streams, reservoirs, and lakes support populations of waterfowl, both resident and migratory, including ducks, geese, and the rare trumpeter swan. These waters also provide excellent habitat for numerous species of game fish, including trout, steelhead, salmon, and bass. Several rare and vanishing species of fish and wildlife occur in the Region.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

There is increasing demand for a variety of special public and private uses on System lands. This is primarily due to an increasing population, industrial development, growing interest in outdoor recreation, and improved transportation. Some of these special land uses, although not completely compatible with other values, are essential in an expanding society. Under many conditions, with adequate planning, they can be accommodated in harmony with other uses and activities.

The transportation system serving the Region consists of major highways, forest development roads, trails, airports and landing strips, helispots, railroads, and some boating facilities. The system is not adequate to meet present needs or those foreseeable for full development of National Forest and National Grassland resources. Improved standards are necessary to protect, develop, and utilize these resources. Expansion of the system will be expensive due to difficult construction on rough, steep terrain and unstable soils.

Insects and diseases are causing widespread damage to forests, range-wildlife forage species, and watershed cover, on both National Forest System and other lands throughout the Intermountain Region. Continuing control programs are essential to minimize losses, improve resistance, and maintain esthetic values. Control programs for forest insects involve removal of old growth or infested trees, supplemented by various chemical treatments. Eventual conversion of mature and overmature timber stands to younger age classes, less susceptible to insect and disease, will lessen control problems.

Minerals are important nonrenewable resources in the Region. Their development contributes to the local, regional, and national economy, and to the nation's defense efforts. Surface and dredge mining and bulldozer prospecting have caused substantial watershed and esthetic damage in many localities. Poorly constructed mining roads are causing considerable erosion. Improved mining practices and recent mining laws more adequately recognize and protect other resource values, but further improvement is needed.

Protection from wildfire is important on System lands. Fire occurrence and resistance to control are high on some National Forests due to the nature of fuels and topography. Intensified protection programs are necessary due to heavy public use. Maximum possible protection of natural beauty, watershed, and other values is essential. In some situations the use of fire as a management tool may be desirable.

Numerous administrative improvements provide the base from which Forest Service personnel manage the National Forests and National Grassland. These developments are located on System lands to serve the public, meet work-program needs, and provide maximum coordination of resource uses and activities.

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

INTRODUCTION

The Jim Bridger Ranger District is in the eastern portion of the Bridger National Forest and the Intermountain Region. It borders the Shoshone National Forest and the Washakie Indian Reservation on the east and includes about two-thirds of the National Forest land immediately west of the Continental Divide in Southwestern Wyoming. The District extends in a long and relatively narrow strip of land from Summit Lake on the north to Rennecker Peak on the south and has a net area of 377,682 acres. It is bordered on the east by the peaks of the Wind River Range and the Continental Divide, and on the west by private, State, and Bureau of Land Management lands.

The District has undergone several changes in name and size since it was placed in the National Forest System in the early 1900's. The most recent change was accomplished in the fall of 1965 when its name was changed from "Pinedale" to "Jim Bridger" and the boundary changed to transfer the recreation complex of Fremont Lake, Little Half Moon Lake, and Fortification Mountain to the Green River Ranger District. The headquarters was moved to Rock Springs from Pinedale to better serve the needs of the public in Southwestern Wyoming.

District lands vary from high, extremely rugged mountain peaks to large timbered plateaus and sagebrush covered hills. Elevations range from approximately 7,000 feet above sea level to 13,730 feet at Fremont Peak. The average elevation is between 9,500 and 10,000 feet.

Alienated lands within the District consist of 120 acres of private land around the north end of Meadow Lake, 160 acres of private land at Boulder Lake, and 320 acres of State land near Muddy Ridge.

Water produced on the District plays a very important role in meeting on-site, local, and downstream needs. Approximately 450,000 acre-feet of water are produced annually. The District's many streams and rivers are primarily tributary to the Green River and thence to the Colorado River. The Sweetwater River, at the southern end of the District, is tributary to the Platte and the Missouri River. The Fontenelle Reservoir, between Kemmerer and La Barge, Wyoming, and the Flaming Gorge Reservoir, southwest of Rock Springs are fed by the Green River. The Green River is a blue ribbon fishing stream. Big Sandy Creek supplies the Big Sandy Reservoir which is located about 20 miles north of Eden-Farson. The main purpose of this storage is to supply irrigation water to the farming activities in this area.

Approved 6/11/70 /s/ T. J. Kovalicky C. J. Cushman
Date District Forest Ranger Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

INTRODUCTION (Continued)

The quality of water that flows from these watersheds is amazingly pure. Several rivers, such as the Sweetwater, are so free of minerals that the rivers and streams do not produce enough food to maintain desirable fish populations.

The economy of communities adjacent to the District - Pinedale, Boulder, and Eden-Farson (combined population about 3,000) while presently primarily based on the livestock industry, is increasingly and significantly being supplemented by businesses directly or indirectly associated with tourism and recreation. The many fine and nationally known quality recreation opportunities available in this area could result in recreation becoming the dominant supporter of the local economy.

Rock Springs and Green River, with a combined population of about 20,000 lie about 100 miles southeast of the District and just a few miles north of the Flaming Gorge Recreation area. Mining of coal and trona and oil and gas production; increasing and new industrial developments associated with the presence of these resources; and the Union Pacific Railroad are and will probably continue to be the primary contributors to the local economy. Additionally, several large sheep outfits headquarter in the area. Residents make extensive use of the Jim Bridger District and the Bridger Wilderness as well as Flaming Gorge to meet their recreation needs. Iron ore is currently being mined adjacent to the southern end of the District. Geneva Steel Corporation has a large plant in operation with an ample supply of ore for many years. Full scale activities began in 1960 when Union Pacific completed its railroad spur between South Pass and Rock Springs. The majority of the employees live in the Lander-Riverton area and take advantage of the Bridger National Forest proximity for their recreation.

Mining activities on the District have never been a major resource use or of great value to the local economy. There is, however, a molybdenum mine located near Temple and Schiestler Peaks within the Wilderness. The mine started in 1956 when 86 claims for this mineral were filed by the American Molybdenum Corporation. Forest Service mineral examination indicated that the ore was of good quality and declared the claim valid. A low grade road, six miles in length, was built in 1961 to service the mine. Two miles of this road are inside the Wilderness.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm. E. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

INTRODUCTION (Continued)

Construction standards and location are poor and some soil erosion is occurring. The mine has not been developed as an active commercial operation.

The Bureau of Reclamation has tentative plans to locate a reservoir near the present site of the "Hod Sanders Ranch." Approximately 40 acres of National Forest land would be involved in this development. The present road that passes through this area provides the only good vehicle access to the Dutch Joe Guard Station and the Big Sandy Openings. If this project becomes a reality, road relocation will be necessary.

Southwestern Wyoming is rich in early history, particularly development of the fur trade. District lands were involved. For all practical purposes, the Indians were the first human inhabitants on the western side of the Wind River Range. The Shoshone tribe, who claimed this area, was divided into two bands - the Sheepeaters and the Snakes. The Sheepeaters were Shoshone outcasts who constantly wandered about the country. They often summered below the rocky peaks of the Continental Divide. The Snakes were gregarious and spent their summer fishing and hunting. Both bands were meat eaters and were constantly in search of game. When winter came, they migrated to the Wind River Valley, Browns Park, and the area around Flaming Gorge. The Blackfeet and the Gros Ventre Indians made summer forays into the area but never stayed. The Blackfeet often came looking for the opportunity to make war and steal horses from the peaceable Shoshone tribe. In the early 1830's, white men began to appear in larger groups and started several outposts. These men were the trappers and mountainmen looking for beaver pelts to send to the Eastern and European markets. They were well rewarded when they expanded their operations to the Wind Rivers. The "beaver era" lasted about ten years and when the market collapsed, most of these men left the scene for more adventuresome activities. Some of the more prominent of the men were Jim Bridger, Kit Carson, William Sublette, John Colter, and William Ashley. Father Desmet and Marcus Whitman were the first missionaries to penetrate and work among the Indians and whites in the Rocky Mountains. In 1842, the area was mapped by a team led by Lt. John C. Fremont. His expedition was not the first into this area but was by far one of the most important. Today, Fremont Peak (13,730 feet) bears the explorer's

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

INTRODUCTION (Continued)

name. Whether or not this peak is the one he climbed is still a subject for discussion among historians. Lt. Fremont's campsite near Island Lake can be approximated from the writings in his diary. Captain Bonneville also explored the Wind Rivers and mapped much of the land now in the National Forest.

The first administrative dwelling on the Bridger National Forest is located on the southern end of the Jim Bridger District. The Sweetwater Ranger Station was built in 1913 to provide a headquarters for the $80 a month Ranger assigned there.

During 1867-69, Joe Lamreaux, a former Hudson Bay Trapper, cut hay with a scythe on Lamreaux Meadows. He hauled this hay to Fort Stambough east of Atlantic City, where it was used to feed cavalry horses in the winter. Joe Himmelsback cut hay on Dutch Joe Meadows. He was one of two Dutch trappers who had a cabin in the area. His partner was Johnny Penny and they were known as Dutch Joe and Dutch John. The Oregon Trail is responsible for introducing many a settler to Western Wyoming; it passes between the southern end of this District and South Pass City. The Lander Cut-Off, a branch of the Oregon Trail, paralleled the western edge of the District and came within three miles of the Forest boundary. The trail has been marked at intervals with concrete monuments.

Both cattle and sheep grazing reached major proportions around the turn of the century. The lower ranges soon became crowded, forage became scarce, and sheep outfits began traveling further into the mountains for summer feed. The Thompson Sheep outfit was reportedly the first local outfit to move into the high mountain ranges. In 1902, there were five bands of sheep from Utah in the Silver Creek drainage.

Cattle use on the District was primarily in and north of the Silver Creek area. Cattle and sheep numbers reached a very high peak just prior to the creation of the Forest Reserves. In 1913, Ranger G. E. Belknop reported the sheep ranges badly overgrazed. It is hard to assess the numbers that were on these ranges, but knowledgeable present-day stockmen estimate that there were about 130,000 head of sheep and 5,000 head of cattle.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kawlicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm. O. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

INTRODUCTION (Continued)

Competition for forage between the cattleman and sheepman became severe and conflict developed. The cattlemen set up a boundary line somewhere near Cross Lake that sheepmen were not to cross. When sheep crossed this line in July of 1902, the "Raid Lake Incident" took place. A group of cattlemen proceeded to the South Fork area near the old South Fork Guard Station. At dawn the next day, they found five bands of Utah-owned sheep and several bands of local sheep at the South Fork Lake sorting corral. They captured the surprised sheepmen at rifle point, beat them severely, and then wrecked all their equipment supplies. It will never be known how many sheep were killed, but they decimated the five Utah bands with guns, clubs, rocks, and whatever else was handy. They tried, in vain, to drive the local sheep into South Fork Lake but ended up shooting most of them. In 1905, when the National Forest and grazing controls were established, the range wars began to simmer down.

Today, the District has 36 sheep allotments and three cattle allotments. In 1969, approximately 31,400 sheep and 2,800 head of cattle actually grazed on these allotments, although permits provide for a maximum of 43,753 sheep for 52 days and 3,000 cattle for 77 days. Authorized non-use grazing agreements involving about 11,000 head of sheep are currently in effect. There are no non-use agreements covering cattle. Several permittees have verbally agreed to adjust to grazing capacity as soon as final grazing capacity determinations and management plans are completed.

One of the most important range management problems is to restore good esthetic and watershed conditions on the Fremont Sheep Driveway in order to meet Wilderness management objectives while still providing access for sheep to the various allotments in the Wilderness. The driveway starts at the Forest boundary, near Big Sandy Creek, enters the Wilderness above the Big Sandy Campground, and travels north to the vicinity of Baldy Basin - a total distance of 70 miles. It varies in width from 100 feet to a quarter of a mile. In some local areas, vegetation has been completely removed. In other areas, vegetation is still present and a few years of rest should result in natural restoration. While damage is primarily to esthetics and Wilderness values, some erosion exists and should be corrected.

Approved 6/4/70 — Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger

A. W. Cleshar — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

INTRODUCTION (Continued)

In 1960, 1,020 acres of sagebrush were sprayed in the Sweetwater sheep allotment and 500 acres in the West Squaw Creek sheep allotment. Both spray projects were successful. The West Squaw Creek allotment was completely fenced in 1966 to provide for a herderless management system.

In the last ten years (1960-1969), the increase in recreation use in the Wilderness has presented new management problems. Horse use has increased, and as a result, forage at popular lakes and camping spots is being overused. Present methods used to check this overuse entail reserving this forage from use by sheep or cattle and regulating use by recreation livestock.

The District has only two improved campgrounds. The Trails End Campground, located at Elkhart Park, has 11 camping units and a stock unloading corral and facilities. This campground primarily serves as the primary "jumping off" spot for Wilderness travelers. The Big Sandy Campground, with 12 camping units and stock unloading corral and facilities, is located at the northern end of the Big Sandy Openings. It serves as a general recreation area as well as an entrance route for trips into the Wilderness.

There are about ten other undeveloped areas which are heavily used by the public. The three major lakes, Boulder, Meadow, and Burnt, are without developed facilities.

The Big Sandy Lodge is situated at the north end of Big Sandy Openings and adjacent to Mud Lake. It has been under special-use permit for 30 years serving as a guest ranch. The operators cater to people who wish to go on hunting and fishing trips in and out of the Wilderness. The only other resort is located on private land adjacent to Boulder Lake. It is the Boulder Lake Ranch and offers fishing and hunting trips in the Wilderness. A portion of the land this ranch occupies is under special-use permit.

Approved 6/4/70 — Date
/s/ T. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger
C. J. Erickson — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

INTRODUCTION (Continued)

About 1962, motor bikes and snow machines appeared on the Forest in noticeable numbers. So far their use has generally been compatible with other uses. The main concern to date has been to educate the public about not using these vehicles inside the Wilderness.

Hunting is a major recreation activity. Elk, moose, deer, big horn sheep, and bear account for most use. Elk hunting is by far the most popular. Other hunting activity is very limited and involves ruffed and sage grouse, and small animals such as rabbits and marmots.

Several places along the Wilderness boundary are especially susceptible to motorized trespass. Among these are the old wagon roads at Wolfe and Cottonwood Lakes, Little Sandy Creek, Big Sandy Creek, and Temple Creek. Actions have been taken to sign and close routes at the Wilderness boundary.

Fishing is a major recreation activity. Lake fishing is becoming increasingly popular. Stream fishing is concentrated in the areas easy to reach. Twenty-five commercial outfitters are located between Pinedale and Rock Springs.

The Wilderness portion of the District, 252,000 acres, is becoming increasingly popular, Current sampling results show that fishing is the primary activity. Hiking, camping, and sightseeing follow but are fairly even in popularity.

Mountain climbing activity has increased in the past five years. Several European climbers have sanctioned the Wind River peaks. A book by O. H. Donney, has been written on how to climb many of the mountains on this District. Groups of up to 60 people have come to climb and explore the Wind Rivers. As a rule, these people want to climb, and such activities as fishing and camping are secondary in nature. An increase in this use is expected. This activity can precipitate the need for a locally organized rescue team equipped to handle climbing accidents. Several outfitters cater to climbers and Paul Petzoldt of the "National Outdoor Leadership School" in Lander, Wyoming, teaches young men this skill in the Wind Rivers every summer.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

Z. J. Kowalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

INTRODUCTION (Continued)

The Wilderness is being increasingly used as an outdoor classroom. The Skinner Brothers of Pinedale, as well as the National Outdoor Leadership School, conduct Wilderness schools for boys from all over the United States. They travel this high country learning how to ride, pack, camp, climb, and apply survival techniques. New interest, by other groups, is being displayed for this type of Wilderness activity.

The American Forestry Association annually sponsors three "trail rider" trips into the Wilderness. The trips last about ten days and cover a route that includes portions of this District and the Green River District.

In 1962, the Wilderness Ranger Program was started to help attain specific management goals. The program employs five seasonal recreation aids who are responsible for such activities as regulating livestock use, contacting the public, controlling litter, and collecting management data. The program has gained wide approval and made good strides in pacing the public's needs.

Year long or spring, summer, and fall habitat is provided for several big game animals such as elk, mule deer, big horn sheep, moose, and black bear. Habitat is also provided for smaller mammals such as marten, mink, beaver, coyote, badger, muskrat, marmot, coney, squirrel, hare, and rabbit. The most interesting rabbit is the coney or pika. The cougar, grizzly bear, wolf, and wolverine may have been numerous at one time but they are seldom seen anymore.

Some of the larger birds of this area include osprey, bald and golden eagles, blue- and ruffed-grouse, and occasional ptarmigan, Canada jay, downey woodpecker, ducks, and occasionally geese.

Good trout populations of rainbow, cutthroat, Eastern brook, German Brown, California Golden, or Mackinaw exist in the many lakes, streams, and rivers on this District. There are approximately 1,000 lakes on the west side of the Wind River Mountains, most of which occur in the Wilderness. Fish habitat is poor in the Sweetwater drainage due to lack of dissolved minerals in the water.

A portion of the North Fork drainage was until recently considered to be native habitat of the Colorado River Cutthroat Trout (Salmo Clarkii Pleuriticus). However, a fishery study made in 1969 in cooperation with

Approved 6/4/70 — Date
/s/ T. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger
C. J. Gerlach — Forest Supervisor

INTRODUCTION (Continued)

the State Game Commission indicated that the cutthroat were Yellowstone cutthroat and that little chance remains that the pure strain of Colorado cutthroat exists anywhere in the drainage. Yellowstone cutthroat were planted in the early 1900's.

Meadow Lake is a Montana Grayling fishery. The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission uses this lake as a source of spawn for planting throughout the Western United States. Any activity which could result in siltation or pollution of this lake or Meadow Creek would threaten this habitat.

Elk is the most prevalent big game animal. Lack of winter range and overstocking are two major habitat problems. The lack of winter range, in the area from Dutch Joe north, resulted from the establishment of ranches and farms in the lowlands adjacent to the District. Fences and other improvements impeded migration to natural winter feed grounds in the desert as early as 1905.

To compensate for loss of natural winter feed and to bolster dwindling herds, the State established three feed grounds between Pinedale and Muddy Creek, along the western edge of this District. The Muddy Canyon feed ground is on National Forest land and under a special-use permit to the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. The Fall Creek and Scab Creek feed grounds are on Bureau of Land Management lands. It is estimated that 600 elk use the Muddy Canyon feed ground, 650 elk the Fall Creek feed ground, and 100 the Vible feed ground.

The elk that summer from Dutch Joe south, migrate to open desert land each winter. They usually spend four or five months on Bureau of Land Management lands between Little Prospect Mountain and the Sweetwater River.

Elk populations in the Sweetwater area appear to be increasing beyond the capacity of the habitat. Aspen reproduction is lacking in many areas. Although the sprayed area is under permit for sheep grazing, it has not been grazed since 1959. If sheep are put back on this allotment, some additional resource damage might occur. However, should use be converted to cattle, which compete directly with elk for forage, resource damage could be greatly increased.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

W. D. Dethlefsen
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

INTRODUCTION (Continued)

Mule deer populations are moderate. As a rule, deer do not winter on the Forest except for a small herd that spends about four months around Boulder Lake.

A complete checklist of the vertebrates of the Bridger National Forest and the Green River Basin is included in the appendix of this plan.

The timber resource has never been fully utilized or developed because of its distance from market. Early day timber sales were made to supply local demands. A one million board foot sale, made in 1960, was not completed because the operator could not make a profit hauling logs to Rock Springs.

The present allowable cut of 3,498,000 board feet is based on data collected in 1956. As a part of a scheduled timber management plan revision, an intensive review is being made of all of the timbered areas to determine their suitability for timber production giving full consideration to all other resource values. Principal species present are lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, and alpine fir.

Pole sales are frequently made to local ranchers, although the volume seldom exceeds 50 thousand board feet per year. If a larger market for pole-sized material ever develops, the District could support a larger operation.

Studies are being made to determine the feasibility of a pulp wood plant to be located in the vicinity of Green River, Wyoming. Such a plant, if feasible, would draw the bulk of its wood fiber from the Ashley and Wasatch National Forests and this Ranger District.

Mountain pine beetle activity is increasing. In most cases, the infestations are occurring in overmature lodgepole and primarily on the fringes of the timber type stands. Several of the "insect attack" locations are situated in scenic backdrop areas or potential NFRS locations. With the exception of some spot activity on the lower end of this District, the present insect activity is now epidemic only in the area between Burnt Lake and Elkhart Park.

The transportation system is poor. Approximately 74 miles of road exist consisting of about 30 miles of graded and drained single-lane

Approved 1/15/70 — Date
F. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger
Wm O Deshler — Forest Supervisor

INTRODUCTION (Continued)

road, with turnouts, and 44 miles of primitive road - two track generally not suitable for sedans.

An all-purpose road has been surveyed up the East Fork River with a terminus adjacent to Cottonwood Lake. If constructed, this road would make hauling of sheep possible and help to reduce use on the Fremont Sheep Driveway. It would also provide a takeoff point to a portion of the Wilderness seldom visited by the public.

Another road is planned up Irish Canyon and would join the present system road in the Big Sandy Openings. A proposal to provide a recreation road from Little Half Moon Lake to Boulder Lake, via National Forest land, is also under consideration.

The District has approximately 550 miles of trails, the majority of which are in the Wilderness. Except for 25 miles, the trails need spot relocation and/or reconstruction to prevent erosion, meet Wilderness management objectives, and provide for public safety. Use in the Wilderness, by foot and horse travelers, is growing every year. Many trails need reconstruction to prevent watershed damage.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm. D. Washburn
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

INTRODUCTION

The Green River Ranger District includes the headwaters of the Green River and New Fork River. It is bordered by the Jim Bridger Ranger District on the south, the Shoshone National Forest on the east along the Continental Divide, and the Teton National Forest on the north. The District has a gross area of 363,566 acres, of which 2,041 acres is private land. Elevations range from a low of 7,000 feet to a high of 13,785 feet at Gannett Peak, which is the highest point in Wyoming.

The District was originally part of the Bridger Division of the Yellowstone National Forest Reserve, and was added to the Bridger National Forest when it was established by Executive Order by President Theodore Roosevelt on July 1, 1908. There were only minor changes in the District boundary until October of 1965 when the Fremont and Half Moon Lake area was transferred from the Jim Bridger District. This change added approximately 12,000 acres to the District. Within the District boundaries are approximately 131,000 acres of the Bridger Wilderness. This is about one-third of the total Wilderness area of 383,300 acres, the remainder being in the Jim Bridger District.

Higher elevations are characterized by the presence of many glacier-formed lakes, large expanses of exposed granite and massive granite domes, young undeveloped soils, and a few active glaciers. In lower elevations, the topography is less rugged and contains sizeable areas of gently sloped sage-grass rangelands and some rather continuous bodies of predominately lodgepole pine intermixed with spruce and aspen. Soils are fairly stable and consist primarily of limestones and granites. Soil depths vary from a few inches to over five feet.

Due to the extreme elevational changes within short distances, the District offers a variety of spectacular scenery ranging from timbered slopes to rugged, rocky, barren granite peaks.

Many famous trappers and explorers, including Jim Bridger, Kit Carson, William Sublette, Captain B. L. Bonneville, and Lt. John C. Fremont entered or crossed through this area in the early 1800's. Development of the fur trade was responsible for much of this early exploration. The annual Green River Rendezvous at Pinedale pantomimes the many trapper-Indian-fur trading rendezvous held along the Green River.

Recreation pressure on the District has increased considerably in the past few years. Major attractions include the Bridger Wilderness with its hundreds of lakes and spectacular scenery and the five large lakes outside the Wilderness - Lower Green River Lake, New Fork Lakes, Willow Lake, Fremont Lake, and Half Moon Lake. Existing developments

Approved 6/4/70 — Date

/s/ F. G. Osborn — District Forest Ranger

W. E. Wallis — Forest Supervisor

INTRODUCTION (Continued)

adjacent to these lakes include five completely developed compgrounds containing 120 units, three boat docks, two picnic areas, and one group site. There are no developed camp sites at Willow Lake, and it has a very limited amount of space available for future campground development. The only developed campground away from the lake areas is Whisky Grove, a nine-unit development on the Green River. The entire District is being increasingly used for dispersed primitive type recreation. Saturation of the Yellowstone-Teton Park area is resulting in diversion of some of the use from these areas to the Bridger. Winter sports activities are increasing due to the development of the Fortification Mountain Ski area and the increasing popularity of over-the-snow vehicles. With these uses on the increase, there is a demand for development of snowplay areas and expansion of the existing ski area. Travel trailer use is increasing and sanitation problems are developing. Sanitation dump stations are needed adjacent to all developed campgrounds.

Recreation use is very important, not only directly as a use of the National Forest, but also as a basis for a large part of the economy of the Pinedale area. Recreation is a primary contributor to the local economy and may become the dominant industry.

The District supports a substantial wildlife population by providing habitat for antelope, moose, deer, bear, elk, big horn sheep, and many of the smaller game and non-game animals. Prior to settlement, the upper Green River valley was a major winter range for large numbers of elk. Settlement and subsequent loss of winter range plus "market" hunting caused a severe decline in elk numbers in the late 1800's and early 1900's. During the winter of 1885 alone, 2,200 elk hides were purchased by W. E. Alexander of New Fork. Following heavy losses, winter feeding was initiated on the upper Green River in 1909. Through this and other management practices, the elk herd was built up to its present, substantial level.

Moose were apparently very rare or non-existant during the early 1800's. Between 1860-1864 occasional sightings were reported. First legal hunting took place in 1915. Since then the herd has steadily increased and in 1968, 140 animals were harvested. This fine animal is one of the major attractions to recreation visitors.

The historical Dilly Wells duderanch, the first dude ranch in Wyoming, was built in 1897 by William (Dilly) Wells and operated until 1906, catering to big game hunters from the East and the European continent.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ F. G. Osborn
District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

INTRODUCTION (Continued)

Habitat is also provided for upland game bir and bald eagle, golden eagle, osprey, geese, a few trumpeter swans, several species of duck, and many other non-game birds inhabit the area. The lakes, rivers, and streams on the District provide good fisheries for a variety of game fish including Mackinaw, rainbow, golden, native cutthroat, Eastern brook, and German brown trout and Montana Grayling, and Kokanne salmon. Fremont Lake is nationally know for record Mackinaw trout. Kendall Warm Springs maintains a population of Kendall Dace (a small minnow-like fish) and is the only known place where this species is found. Mosquito and Dollar Lakes do not contain fish. Making them fisheries, if feasible, would enhance their recreation values as well as that of adjoining areas.

Demands are increasing for both public and private uses of National Forest land. Some areas, where special-use permits were issued for summer homes many years ago, will soon be needed for public use such as the south end of Fremont Lake. Some attempts have been made to establish summer home sites on fraudulent mining claims. In a few areas, there is a need for special-use permits to provide services to serve the public. The GP-Bar Ranch, Half Moon Lodge, Lakeside Lodge, and Faler's Lodge, combine to provide lodging, horse and boat trips, and hunting and fishing accommodiations.

The 500,000 acre feet of water produced annually on the District is vitally important both locally and to the southwest via Green River and the Colorado River drainages. The Green River is nationally known for its "blue ribbon" trout fishing and provides water to the Fontenelle and Flaming Gorge Reservoirs. The Town of Pinedale gets its domestic water from Fremont Lake. Irrigation water is stored in Willow Lake, New Fork Lakes, and Fremont Lake. Proposals are being considered for additional storage of Green River water with consideration of transbasin diversion to put water into the Missouri River system.

Since the first settlements in the Upper Green River area, the local economy has been based on the livestock industry. Providing forage for domestic livestock has been and will continue to be a major resource use on the Green River Ranger District. Presently, the District contains nine cattle allotments and four sheep allotments, with permitted obligations of 11,472 cattle and 4,162 sheep. Several of the cattle allotments are presently estimated to be overstocked. Forage needs for recreation livestock inside the Wilderness are increasing. More

Approved 6/4/70 /s/ F. G. Osborn
Date District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

INTRODUCTION (Continued)

Intensive management will be necessary to fully develop forage potential to the extent compatible with other resources and uses, and provide for recreational livestock. Limitations and control of recreation livestock use in some areas are inevitable.

The Upper Green River cattle allotment is one of the most productive and provides grazing for more cattle than any other allotment in the National Forest system. In 1969, 7,588 head of cattle owned by 25 ranchers were permitted on the allotment. There are 126,343 acres within its boundary. Of this total, 72,719 acres have been classified as suitable cattle range. About 9,000 acres of sagebrush in the Mosquito Lake area were sprayed with a herbicide by a fixed wing aircraft in 1958 and the area was fenced int· four pastures for rest rotation management. A three-fold increase in forage production resulted. However, some willows, aspen, and conifers were accidently killed. Since then, the use of fixed wing aircraft for chemical application has been discontinued. Helicopters, truck with spray booms, or mechanical methods will be used in any future sagebrush eradication work to protect other resource values.

Some areas on the District suitable for range development and improvement are clearly visible from Travel or Water Influence Zones. If not located and designed properly, fences, sagebrush spraying, or other developments would detract unduly from the esthetics.

Relatively large stands of timber are scattered throughout the District except in the Upper Tosi Creek basin and the large area between the Green River and Mosquito Lake. These areas are primarily sage-grass types with intermingled small stands of aspen and lodgepole pine. Other tree species occurring on the District are Engelmann spruce, sub-alpine fir, Douglas-fir, whitebark pine, and limber pine.

Prior to the 1920's, timber harvesting was limited to supply local needs. In the 1920's, extensive cutting took place to supply trees for the Union Pacific Railroad. Then, following World War II, cutting again increased to meet post-war demands. This was done primarily in Boulder Basin and on Little Flat Top Mountain.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ F. G. Osborn
District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

INTRODUCTION (Continued)

Extensive harvesting by clearcutting of spruce began in the Moose Creek-Gypsum Creek drainages in 1956 in an attempt to control an epidemic of spruce bark beetle. All of the areas cut rapidly become vegetated with grass and forbes (flowering plants) and are in good watershed conditions. Natural regeneration has been negligible, but plantings and direct seeding have been successful on about one-half the cutover area. Big game escape cover has been reduced in some areas and protection of such cover must be a prime consideration in future timber management activities.

The lodgepole pine bark beetle infestation became epidemic over large areas in 1967 and is rapidly killing sawtimber size trees in the area between Pot Creek and Boulder Lake.

Oil and gas exploration work is taking place at a moderate level. Prospecting permits for phosphate and uranium have been issued, but no activity has developed.

The road and trail system is generally adequate; however, stands and location of some roads and trails need improvement to meet demands and to correct conditions which are adversely effecting resource values. There are 206 miles of trail and about 150 miles need spot relocation or reconstruction to provide an adequate facility and restore or protect resource values. The trail net, as such, is about adequate, with only six miles of planned non-existing trail on the system.

The 213 miles of existing roads includes roads with standards varying from primitive pickup or jeep roads to graveled, graded and drained, 16 to 20 foot roads. About forty miles of primitive road will be retained as such to meet dispersed recreation and hunting needs. Erosion control work and relocation are needed on some sections. The remaining mileage will in time be brought to graveled standard. An additional 110 miles of road is needed to complete the road net needed for administration and public use.

Construction of a link between the new Mosquito Lake Road and the Green River Road will considerably increase traffic on the District as it will open a good sedan road from Pinedale to Dubois. Some of the trail system needs reconstruction to eliminate erosion, restore other resource values, and provide for public safety. Most main access routes to the Bridger Wilderness and some trails within the Wilderness have been reconstructed.

Approved 6/4/70 — Date

/s/ F. G. Osborn — District Forest Ranger

Lu M. C. Eastlake — Forest Supervisor

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

CHAPTER 100 - MANAGEMENT SITUATIONS AND BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

110 - BASIC RENEWABLE RESOURCES

111 - AIR
111.1 - BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

112 - SOILS
112.1 - BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

113 - WATER
113.1 - BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

114 - TIMBER
114.1 - BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

115 - RANGE
115.1 - BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

116 - RECREATION AND ESTHETICS
116.1 - BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

117 - WILDLIFE AND FISH
117.1 - BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

*- 118 - WILDERNESS
118.1 - BASIC ASSUMPTIONS-*

120 - SPECIAL LAND USES
120.1 - BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

130 - TRANSPORTATION
130.1 - BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

140 - INSECT AND DISEASE
140.1 - BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

150 - MINERALS
150.1 - BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

160 - FIRE
160.1 - BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

170 - ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENTS
170.1 - BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

*-180 - RESEARCH
180.1 - BASIC ASSUMPTIONS-*

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

CHAPTER 100 - MANAGEMENT SITUATION AND BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

110 - BASIC RENEWABLE RESOURCES

111 - AIR. Air is a resource which is vital to virtually every outdoor use and activity, but is commonly taken for granted by its users. Pure air is tremendously valuable, as related to National Forest System uses and activities in the Intermountain Region. With expanding programs, it requires increasing attention to assure adequate protection.

Increasingly, air is polluted--by chemicals, dust, smoke, disagreeable odors, and other sources. Minor pollution can cause varying degrees of temporary annoyance or discomfort to humans, livestock, and wildlife. Where air is seriously polluted, adverse effects are severe and lasting.

Certain smelter fumes kill or injure native vegetation, creating unsightly and sometimes barren areas which are inhospitable to human or animal life. There, watershed values are damaged or destroyed, primarily because of the decreasing ground cover and the resultant erosion. Engineering "know-how" is often adequate to eliminate or greatly reduce polluting fumes at the source.

Dust is another important source of air pollution. Dust is common around dirt roads, highway and dam construction projects, livestock driveways, logging areas, mines, quarries, smelters, and new burns. Dust-producing activities may adversely affect areas of heavy human use, such as campgrounds or scenic overlooks. Dust can be a major nuisance which detracts greatly from man's enjoyment and land values. It may be eliminated or greatly reduced by oiling, sprinkling, relocation, or timely scheduling.

Smoke and other unpleasant but often harmless odors from garbage dumps, manure piles, sawdust burners, pulpmills, and prescribed burning projects may be annoying air pollutants in some places. Smoke may create real safety hazards near highways and airports. It is often possible to locate these smoke- or odor-producing sources where they will not hamper other uses and activities. Some polluting activities may be curtailed during certain periods in order to eliminate or minimize adverse effects.

The noise which accompanies many of man's activities is a growing air "pollutant." Noise can be distracting, and may seriously detract from esthetic values, particularly around scenic and recreation areas. Heavy use of highways and main roads, particularly by trucks, results in a high volume of sound. Motor scooters are objectionably noisy in some locations. Airplanes, helicopters, tractors, powersaws, rock crushers, and air compressors are noisy working tools commonly used in construction, timber harvest, and other operations on System lands. Sometimes it is practical to limit the use of these tools to periods when nearby human use is light. In some cases, more

remote alternate locations may be selected for such noisy activities. In some instances, the use of quieter tools is feasible. Where such measures are not practical, it is sometimes possible to locate or relocate campgrounds or other attractions in less noisy places. Natural or artificial screening of trees and shrubs may be used to reduce the impacts of sounds.

111.1 - Basic Assumptions

1. Air pollution will need to be prevented or eliminated where harmful or hazardous to humans, animals, or plants.

2. Annoying or distracting air pollution, and that detracting from esthetic values, will need to be kept below the maximum acceptable level in and near areas of significant public use.

3. Where noises common to the use of power tools and heavy equipment are incompatible with public use in nearby areas, operation of such machinery will not be acceptable during normal periods of public use.

CHAPTER 100 - MANAGEMENT SITUATION AND BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

110 - BASIC RENEWABLE RESOURCES

112 - SOILS. Soils vary widely and influence significantly the kinds and amounts of vegetation produced on the National Forest System lands of the Intermountain Region. Soil-plant relationships are closely related to temperature, moisture, and oxygen in the root zone; amount and balance of available soil nutrients; and chemical reaction (pH) of the soil. These soil qualities depend on the various characteristics of soil mantles, which in turn are directly related to soil-forming factors of the site's environment.

Soil-water and soil-stability relationships are also directly related to soil characteristics and underlying substrata. Individual soils differ greatly in erosion hazard, sediment-producing potential, and water-storage capacity. Soils also vary in their qualities as construction materials and as foundations upon which to build roads or install watershed treatments, such as contour trenches.

Parent materials include a wide range of weathered rock deposits and accumulations, including glacial drift, alluvium, loess, colluvium, and residuum, from sedimentary, metamorphic, and igneous geologic formations. The slopes on which the soils are developing vary from level to extremely steep. Some slopes are steeper than the angle of repose for loose material. Surface and internal soil drainage conditions range from poor to good. The climate under which the soils have developed ranges from cold-humid at higher elevations to warm-arid in foothills. Associated vegetation, ranging from desert shrub to alpine tundra, influences the development of certain soil characteristics.

Diversity of these soil-forming factors has also produced mixtures of soil patterns or associations. Highly productive soils are commonly interspersed with soils with low production potential. Stable soils are mingled with soils of inherent weak stability. Granular soil materials are found closely associated with plastic soil materials.

Soils information, analyzed and interpreted in relation to the landscape and environment as a whole, including pertinent timber, range, water, recreation, wildlife and fish, and other resource data, serves as a sound basis for resource management. Practices affecting soil qualities greatly influence site productivity.

112.1 - Basic Assumptions

1. Soil qualities significantly and sometimes vitally affect success of resource management projects and programs.

2. Resource uses and activities will need to be planned and carried out with due consideration of local soil capabilities and hazards.

CHAPTER 100 - MANAGEMENT SITUATION AND BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

110 - BASIC RENEWABLE RESOURCES

113 - WATER. Water is vital for the development and management of National Forest System lands of the Intermountain Region. This basic resource is necessary for optimum, long-term, on-site development of the System's other renewable resources. Water from System lands is also essential to meet downstream needs, often far below the National Forest boundaries.

Watersheds within the Region comprise important parts of the headwaters of the Colorado and Columbia River Basins and the Great Basin. Major streams heading within the Region include: the Salmon River and tributaries in Idaho; the upper reaches of the Snake River and tributaries in Idaho and Wyoming; the Humboldt River in Nevada; the Truckee, Carson, and Walker Rivers in California and Nevada; the Logan, Ogden, Weber, Provo, and Sevier Rivers in Utah; and the Bear and Green Rivers in Wyoming and Utah.

These watersheds contribute an estimated 27,000,000 acre-feet of water to streamflow and, in addition, supply a large but unmeasured quantity to underground aquifers. The primary sources are high-elevation watersheds where deep snowpacks and heavy rains occur. Large areas at "middle" elevations yield lesser but important amounts of water from rain and snow. Watershed soils, substrata, and vegetation perform the vital function of receiving, storing, and disposing of this precipitation.

Major populations and industrial areas are sustained by water from springs, streams, lakes, and reservoirs on System lands. This water is used for power, irrigation, recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, transportation, manufacturing, and domestic purposes, locally and in distant areas. The availability and distribution of water are the key to development of a major part of the West. Water needs are expanding rapidly.

To help meet the increasing demands for water for downstream uses, numerous major storage and diversion projects exist within or adjacent to the Region. More are being constructed or proposed. Substantial hydroelectric and stream turbine plants have been installed. Numerous small storage and diversion projects for local purposes exist, and others are being planned.

Land management practices which provide for optimum on-site water and satisfactory watershed conditions are complicated by downstream demands. Many storage and diversion projects have great potential for, or have caused, adverse impacts upon stream fisheries, timber production, livestock and big-game habitat and movement, transportation systems, watersheds, and other values. In properly planned and developed projects, opportunities often exist for the maintenance or even enhancement of these values, particularly recreation.

Deep well pumping is being practiced increasingly, mainly to add to the irrigation water supply. In some areas the adequacy of recharging of underground aquifers may depend upon management practices used on System lands.

Many watersheds upon which these storage, diversion, and pumping projects depend are in unsatisfactory hydrologic condition. This results in poor water quality, adversely affects timing of usable streamflows, increases potential for destructive flash floods, and contributes to siltation and pollution in reservoirs, rivers, lakes, and canals. Significant damages follow--to fish and waterfowl habitat, recreation environment, natural beauty of streams and lakes, and site potentials for production of ground cover, forage, and timber, and to manmade improvements.

Full coordination of resource uses and activities on System watersheds is required to ensure optimum hydrologic conditions. Many watersheds have been severely damaged by wildfire and a variety of land use practices which deplete ground cover. It has not been sufficiently recognized that good watershed conditions are basic to effective resource management. The public is becoming increasingly aware of watershed conditions and the need to manage System lands for optimum quality, quantity, and timing of water yield.

Of great and growing importance is the need for pure water. Water pollution may stem from domestic sewage, industrial wastes, mine drainage and mining wastes, pesticides and other chemical treatments, inadequate streamflows, and soil erosion from the watersheds. It involves conditions which frequently offend sight and smell, destroy aquatic and animal life, and sometimes endanger public health.

Many System uses and activities, unless adequate safeguards are provided, have high potential for various types of pollution. With safeguards, the likelihood of pollution may be eliminated or greatly reduced.

Water quality requirements vary for different water uses. These include domestic, swimming, fishing, industrial, irrigation, and other purposes. Uses and activities which will impair water quality for such uses are not to be permitted on System lands. If such pollution is discovered, immediate corrective action is required.

In addition to their abundant capabilities for water yield, System lands are essential also as a source of wood, livestock forage, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreation environment. Such products and services are also important to the American people. Watershed management practices are designed and implemented with due consideration of these other resource needs. To reconcile the on-site and downstream needs for water while maintaining or improving the water resource and watershed values and providing for other desirable uses and activities requires the application of great technical skills.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

113.1 - Basic Assumptions

1. Available water originating on National Forest System lands will ultimately be fully used.

2. The need for both on-site (System) and downstream (off-Forest) uses of water will increase substantially.

3. Long-term water needs for on-site uses will need to be anticipated and provided for.

4. The increasing importance of optimum quality, quantity, and timing of water yield from System lands to downstream uses by communities, agriculture, and industry will need to be continually considered.

5. Damages, resulting from accelerated soil erosion, to on-site resources, uses, or activities, and to facilities which transport and store water for irrigation, industrial, domestic, and other purposes, will need to be prevented.

6. Potentials for flood damage, sedimentation, and on-site loss of soil justify early major efforts to stabilize System watershed areas which are in unsatisfactory condition.

7. Satisfactory hydrologic conditions will need to be maintained or developed on System lands, even though this may require modification or curtailment of some uses or activities.

8. Proposals for water storage and diversion projects on System lands will increase.

9. Conservation pools in reservoirs and adequate water releases in stream channels will generally be required to help meet the increasing needs on System lands for fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, and beauty.

10. Management practices for optimum recharging of underground aquifers will need to be maintained or developed.

11. Continuing action will need to be taken in System uses and activities, to prevent or promptly abate water pollution impairing water quality for intended use.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

CHAPTER 100 - MANAGEMENT SITUATION AND BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

110 - BASIC RENEWABLE RESOURCES

114 - TIMBER. The timber resource on National Forest System lands is of major importance to the local economy in parts of the Intermountain Region. System lands include about 10,500,000 acres that produce or are capable of producing commercial crops of timber. This does not include areas classified as wilderness, primitive, or other special reservations.

Commercial timber lands within the Region contain about 73 billion board feet of sawtimber comprised of 11 billion board feet of ponderosa pine, 27 billion board feet of Douglas-fir, 14 billion board feet of Engelmann spruce, 10 billion board feet of lodgepole pine, and 11 billion board feet of other species. In addition, there are large quantities of trees of less than sawtimber size suitable for paper pulp, fuel, and other forest products.

In some localities, the installed mill capacity is greater than the regulated volume available for harvesting. Other areas have much less mill capacity than the available regulated volume. More and better utilization of small timber, particularly lodgepole pine, is urgently needed.

Forests have great values for wood production. They also provide ground cover for watershed protection. Their shade along streambanks keeps water temperatures lower, improving fish habitat. They furnish shelter for wildlife. Forested areas are popular for recreation, and their natural beauty has great scenic value. How forests are managed and used will affect not only future timber yields but also the availability of these other products and services.

Some commercial forest lands have been deforested by fire. Many of these areas have been reforested, but about 109,000 acres of deforested land need treatment.

Natural regeneration of Engelmann spruce and Douglas-fir presents some problems. Direct seeding has been applied on a limited acreage. Where rodents are active, direct seeding has not been fully effective, although some recent results are encouraging. Outstanding success has been obtained in planting some species, especially ponderosa pine. The protection of some plantations and natural regeneration from damage by rodents, livestock, and big game is a major problem. Conifer succession in some aspen stands increases yields of wood products, but reduces production of forage for livestock and big game.

Debris resulting from logging activities, if not properly treated, increases the fire hazard, sometimes results in insect population buildup, may interfere with streamflow, and creates unsightly conditions. Even-age management has greatly alleviated the hazard reduction and stand regeneration problems.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Many sites are not producing optimum timber growth. Conversion of stagnated and overmature timber stands to young, vigorous, attractive stands with low susceptibility to insect and disease attack is a major objective of management. Managing immature stands for optimum production consistent with maintenance of esthetic, recreation, and other values is equally important. These objectives can be achieved, through commercial timber harvest on a sustained yield basis, when realistic allowable-cut objectives are set and met and much-needed transportation facilities are provided.

Harvesting timber to satisfy economic needs requires skill to keep this use compatible with other resource uses and activities. Road construction in connection with logging has resulted in excessive soil disturbance and serious watershed damage in some areas. Logging on steep slopes or on shallow or highly erodible soils sometimes causes erosion which can be avoided only through special logging practices. Techniques are improving. Measures to avoid such damages are being refined or developed.

In some areas, established livestock operations may be seriously disrupted by timber harvesting and/or reforestation. Proper coordination between livestock and big-game use and timber harvesting can eliminate or reduce the various possible adverse effects. After re-establishment of young trees, cutover areas can often furnish increased forage for livestock and wildlife until the stand closes in again.

114.1 - Basic Assumptions

1. The timber resource requires optimum utilization to provide maximum benefits to the local, regional, and national economy.

2. The timber resource available for harvest under multiple use principles on System lands will ultimately be fully used.

3. Growing and harvesting optimum amounts of timber are important objectives of National Forest management.

4. Some trees and timber stands will need to be managed to meet various needs for other than wood products.

5. In some localities the contribution of timber to the economy will increase with improved methods of utilization and processing.

6. Where the installed mill capacity exceeds regulated volumes available for harvest, relocation or diversification of local wood-using industries may be necessary.

7. Continued development and application of improved techniques for harvesting and regenerating timber will be essential to assure soil stability, watershed protection, and optimum water production.

8. Where risks of damage to watershed, esthetic, or other values are great, timber harvest will need to be deferred until practical methods are developed and used to avoid such damage.

9. Mature and overmature stands seriously threatened by insects and disease generally will need to be given priority in timber harvesting.

10. Plantations and natural regeneration, until establishment of young trees is assured, will need to be protected from damage by rodents, livestock, and big game.

CHAPTER 100 - MANAGEMENT SITUATION AND BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

110 - BASIC RENEWABLE RESOURCES

115 - RANGE. The range resource on National Forest System lands of the Intermountain Region has contributed substantially to livestock production--long one of the Region's major industries. In 1964, about 324,000 cattle and 1,274,000 sheep, owned by some 5,300 ranch operators, were permitted on these ranges. These animals represent nearly 1/4 of the cattle and over 1/2 of the sheep utilizing National Forest and National Grassland ranges throughout the United States.

System ranges are important to yearlong livestock operations. Such operations are more stable when use is confined to suitable range in satisfactory condition. Such grazing is a desirable use of an important renewable resource.

Livestock use on unsuitable areas and excessive grazing of suitable ranges have resulted in severe damage to soil and water values. Use of steep slopes, especially on unstable or erodible soils, is usually incompatible with the maintenance of these values. Many such slopes are in critical condition and support insufficient vegetation to prevent erosion.

Major adjustments in livestock use are necessary on numerous areas. Many of these areas are important water producers where costly stabilization measures to restore hydrologic function will be required.

Between 1955 and 1964, cattle numbers decreased about 11,700 and sheep numbers decreased nearly 273,000 on System lands. This reduction was due largely to adjustments necessary to balance forage use with supply, protect watersheds, and lessen competition on key big-game winter ranges. Economic and labor factors in some areas have also been responsible. Some increases in permitted livestock have been made, following effective range improvement programs.

Further opportunities exist to increase forage production on suitable System rangelands through such practices as seeding and fertilization of desirable species and removal of less desirable competing vegetation. However, the greatest opportunity for range improvement is through better management of native vegetation. About 700,000 acres of suitable rangeland have been rehabilitated, and a sizable acreage still needs treatment. Many lands grazed are not suitable for rehabilitation by other than management practices, because of topography, soil, or cover.

In many areas, there is direct competition for forage between livestock and big game, particularly on big-game winter ranges. In livestock range rehabilitation, there is often a related opportunity and need to maintain or enhance wildlife values.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Around many back-country lakes favored by recreationists, and at some major transfer points, the combined use of range livestock and recreation pack and saddle stock results in overgrazing and site deterioration. With increasing recreation use this situation becomes more critical. Many Forest visitors object to sheep grazing, especially near trails and recreation sites.

Some 2,100 miles of livestock driveways have long existed on System lands. Driveway use often creates critical watershed problems and results in sediment in streams, lakes, and reservoirs. In some places driveways detract from esthetic, recreation, and other values. Where roads are adequate it is often feasible to truck rather than trail livestock. Watershed rehabilitation has been effective in restoring satisfactory hydrologic conditions on some damaged driveways.

115.1 - Basic Assumptions

1. System lands include substantial areas which will continue to be suitable and used for sustained livestock grazing.

2. Continuing livestock grazing on unstable soils, steep terrain, and other unsuitable areas will often result in untenable damage to soil and water resources.

3. On many areas grazed by livestock, revegetation, range improvement, and better management will be essential for increased forage production and ground cover, improved watershed conditions, or maintenance or enhancement of natural beauty.

4. Pack and saddle stock use will increase and in some places will not be compatible with range livestock use.

5. The requirements of esthetics, timber regeneration, big-game range use, and certain recreation activities will need to be adequately recognized in livestock management programs.

6. Livestock grazing, under proper coordinated management, generally will continue to be compatible with other resource uses and activities.

7. The forage resource needs to be utilized, under properly coordinated management, to provide maximum benefits to the local, regional, and national economies.

8. Properly coordinated livestock use will continue on areas suitable for grazing.

CHAPTER 100 - MANAGEMENT SITUATION AND BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

110 - BASIC RENEWABLE RESOURCES

116 - RECREATION AND ESTHETICS. The National Forest System in the Intermountain Region contains a vast potential for outdoor recreation because of the variety of opportunities and the generally excellent quality of the recreation environment. The Sawtooth Mountains, Hells Canyon-Seven Devils Area, Wasatch Mountains, Teton Wilderness, Bridger Wilderness, Salmon River, High Uintas, Flaming Gorge Reservoir, Charleston Mountain, High Sierras, Ruby Mountains, and Snake Range are among the Region's attractions of national significance. Some of these areas have been formally designated as wilderness, primitive, or scenic areas. Abundant water, outstanding scenery, and climatic variations are major attractions. These values are complemented by exceptionally abundant and varied fish and wildlife resources. The vast acreage of "back country" with a network of hiking and riding trails entices many people. River boating, rock hounding, big-game hunting, and salmon and steelhead fishing are popular activities. Winter sports opportunities are outstanding. Many ghost towns, Indian battlegrounds, Pony Express stations, and explorer and immigrant routes have historical significance.

Recreation use of System lands has increased 168 percent in the last ten years. In 1964 about 15 million visits were recorded. This increase is due to the expanding population, more leisure time, improved transportation, and rising personal income.

In 1964 some 7.7 million visitor-days use was made of camp and picnic sites. About 13,500 family units, with a capacity of approximately 85,000 people, were available. Although capacity and use are about equal for the Region as a whole, some sites are frequently overused during peak weekends, and others are rarely filled. Developed sites are consistently overused at locations with good fishing and boating opportunities, along main routes of travel, and near outstanding scenic attractions.

Recreation sites are generally designed to maintain a natural, unregimented atmosphere, with emphasis on providing a "quality" recreation experience. Structures and facilities are generally limited to those needed to protect the forest environment and enhance the visitors' outing. Developments require higher standards to meet public needs in heavy use areas and along major travel routes. The use of travel trailers and pickup "campers" is rapidly increasing. Consistent with available site capacity, the provision of a few large, centrally located campgrounds rather than numerous smaller sites, usually facilitates coordination of recreation with other resource uses and activities. In many situations it is feasible to locate recreation developments in areas which have low values for other purposes.

Boating use, particularly on lakes and reservoirs, is rapidly expanding. Stabilization of reservoir levels during the recreation season, adequate clearing of trees, brush,

and stumps before dam construction, and water-pollution prevention are needed for boater health, safety, and enjoyment. River boating, which is gaining in popularity, requires intensified fire protection and improved sanitation measures. Facilities for boaters and for control of boating are generally inadequate.

Winter sports are important. Many of the Region's mountain ranges have areas ideal for skiing. Present developments contribute significantly to enjoyment and to local, State, and regional economies. Some 911,000 winter sports visits in 1964 constitute an increase of 106 percent in the past ten years. This trend is expected to continue.

Considerable recreation use is occurring on undeveloped sites. This points up the need for more developed sites, and also suggests that many people prefer solitary surroundings. Numerous back-country areas, having wilderness characteristics but not formally designated as wilderness, are extensively used by hikers, riders, hunters, and fishermen.

Many areas have much historic, scenic, geologic, botanical, or archeological value. These require adequate protection both before and after development. Some have been or are being considered for special classification.

The use of "trail scooters" is increasing. This is a relatively inexpensive means of transportation and allows people to cover long distances in short periods of time. In some situations, scooters are not compatible with other recreation pursuits. They often cause soil erosion problems. Existing trails are generally inadequate for joint use by scooters and pack and saddle stock. Controls are needed to provide for safety of other trail users and to prevent objectionable noise, damage to trails, and injury to vegetation and watersheds caused by cross-country travel.

Four-wheel drive vehicles are also increasingly used. Watershed and other damage often results from their use on unsurfaced roads at times when heavy rain or snow leaves surfaces soft. The off-road travel may be particularly destructive to watersheds and natural beauty.

Recreation pack and saddle stock are used for access to areas remote from roads. Damage to watersheds and pollution of water supplies have occurred in some areas, particularly where animal use is heavy.

Pleasure driving is a major recreation pursuit. This is being recognized in the development of the transportation system. High-standard roads to or near major recreation areas are necessary, but presently are not adequate.

Pressure for added recreation facilities is growing on System lands in the vicinity of National Parks, State Parks, and other significant "off-Forest" attractions.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

People are increasingly aware and appreciative of the System's great esthetic values. Many naturally beautiful land formations, water bodies, and related vegetative cover, along with esthetically pleasing manmade features, may exist or be developed in combinations which are attractive to the senses of sight, hearing, and smell. Disruption or drastic physical change in such combinations usually depreciates beauty. Many resource uses and activities provide opportunities for enhancement or maintenance of these esthetic values.

116.1 - Basic Assumptions

1. The recreation resource of the Region will continue to have major importance to local, State, and regional economies.

2. The rapid upward trend in recreation use is expected to continue.

3. Recognition and maintenance or enhancement of natural beauty and other esthetic values will be increasingly important in all System uses and activities.

4. Nonrecreation uses and activities will need to protect present or potential recreation values on selected sites.

5. In selecting recreation areas for development, where it is possible to choose between equally desirable sites, relative suitability and need for other uses will need to be considered.

6. Increasing recreation pressures will develop on System lands, due to nearby off-Forest recreation attractions.

7. In heavily used places, public use will need to be directed to developed sites.

8. Relatively large campgrounds, centrally located near key features, rather than more numerous small, widely scattered developments, ordinarily will minimize adverse effects on other uses and activities.

9. Increased camper and trailer use will need special recognition in facilities provided.

10. Provision will need to be made for increased off-road vehicle travel.

11. Where incompatible, off-road vehicle use will need to be discouraged.

12. Sites suitable for semiprimitive and unregimented outdoor recreation will need to be provided.

13. Recreation pack and saddle stock will need to be managed to assure protection of watersheds and prevention of water pollution.

14. Minimal fluctuations in stream releases and water levels in reservoirs will need to be sought.

15. The growing boater use on lakes, reservoirs, and rivers will require substantially improved measures for public sanitation, safety, and fire prevention.

16. Significant scenic, historical, geological, botanical, and archeological attractions will need to be given special protection and management, including formal designation where appropriate.

17. Pleasure driving will need to be adequately provided for in the development of the transportation system.

CHAPTER 100 - MANAGEMENT SITUATION AND BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

110 - BASIC RENEWABLE RESOURCES

117 - WILDLIFE AND FISH. The wildlife and fish resource on National Forest System lands in the Intermountain Region attracts more than three million visits annually. Visitors are from all parts of the United States. Use and enjoyment of this resource by sightseers, hunters, and fishermen have expanded rapidly in recent years, and have widespread cultural, social, and economic significance. This expansion is expected to continue, due to the growing population, improved transportation facilities, increased leisure time and personel income.

The Forest Service is primarily responsible for fish and wildlife habitat management on System lands. The various States are primarily responsible for the management of the fish and wildlife. Cooperation between agencies is required to assure proper management of this resource.

Maintaining habitat conditions favorable to the production of fish and wildlife species is of major importance in the management of System lands. Essential habitat features include air, water, food, cover, and space. Protection and management of this environment require careful coordination of various resource uses and activities. Unwise use of other System resources may be damaging to wildlife and fish habitat. Excessive wildlife populations may have adverse effects, both on their own habitat and on other resource uses and activities.

Trees furnish food and shelter for numerous wildlife species. Understory shrubs, forbs, and grasses provide cover and food for browsing and other animals.

If poorly distributed or lacking in quantity or quality, water can be a limiting factor. Water is a basic requirement of all fish and wildlife. Waterfowl and many fur bearers must live in or near water bodies.

The quantity, quality, and availability of food determine many fish and wildlife activities and affect the carrying capacity of the habitat. Ordinarily, summer and fall foods are abundant, with critical periods in late winter and early spring.

Many fish and wildlife species require particular cover, food, water, and other habitat conditions during all or parts of their life cycles. Where such conditions improve or deteriorate, bird, animal, and fish populations may rise or fall correspondingly. Many opportunities exist for habitat improvement.

Big-Game Animals

Big-game animals observed or hunted in the Region include mule and white-tailed deer, elk, bighorn sheep, mountain goat, antelope, moose, and black and grizzly bear.

Mule deer are distributed throughout the Region and attract more sportsmen than any other big-game species. Elk are the primary attraction for nonresident hunters in Idaho and Wyoming. They are also found in some parts of Utah and Nevada. Antelope provide hunting in much of the Region, with the largest concentrations in southeastern Idaho and western Wyoming. Bighorn sheep are located in a number of places in the Region. Mountain goats are found in some isolated areas, primarily in the Salmon River drainage in Idaho. These animals are gradually increasing in number and provide limited hunting. Moose, although not abundant, are popular with sportsmen in eastern Idaho, northern Utah, and western Wyoming. Black bear are widespread throughout the Region. Grizzlies are found in western Wyoming, but are rather rare.

Hunting pressure is greatest on the more productive game herds and in the more accessible areas in much of Utah, northern Nevada, and southern Idaho. In many back-country areas with inadequate access or lack of hunter interest, harvest is not sufficient to obtain a satisfactory balance between animals and habitat.

The condition and amount of available winter range are usually the factors governing big-game numbers. Much winter range is in various stages of forage depletion. In many cases watershed values have been damaged due to excessive use, often by a combination of domestic livestock and big-game animals. Available browse, the most important winter food of big game, has declined over a period of many years. This is due to overuse, encroachment of pinyon and juniper, and damage by wildfire, disease, insects, and rodents. On some ranges, satisfactory natural improvement of habitat conditions is not possible with present animal numbers. In some areas mechanical treatments are needed to restore production.

Encroachment of urban, industrial, and highway developments are reducing available habitat. Superhighways with tightly fenced rights-of-way limit the distribution and migration of big game, particularly deer and antelope.

In some areas, during periods of heavy snowfall, deer are especially vulnerable to winter kill due to starvation and disease. In western Wyoming and northern Utah, supplemental feeding of elk contributes to the maintenance of higher levels of population than the natural habitat will support.

Big-game summer range condition is generally less critical, although summer habitat problems exist. In several areas, deer or elk on spring and summer range have caused severe damage to forage or watersheds.

Small Game Animals and Fur Bearers

Interest is increasing in hunting, trapping, and observing small game animals and fur bearers in the Region. Common species finding suitable habitat include squirrel, mink, marten, muskrat, rabbit, skunk, weasel, beaver, fox, and badger.

Many fur bearers require habitat closely associated with streams, lakes, or ponds. Maintenance of adequate water levels is essential in meeting their habitat requirements.

Beaver dams in some areas improve fish habitat and watershed conditions. Dams in other areas may flood roads and other improvements, with adverse effects.

Upland Game Birds

Upland game birds using System lands include sage, Franklin, blue, sharptailed, and ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, wild turkey, California quail, chukar and Hungarian partridge, and mourning dove. Suitable habitat occurring within parts of the Region made it possible to introduce successfully some of these species from other areas.

Waterfowl

Many lakes, reservoirs, ponds, and streams, and adjacent System lands provide spring, summer, and fall homes for migratory waterfowl. Some areas provide year-long habitat. Among the species commonly hunted or observed are the Canada goose, mallard, pintail, canvasback, redhead, teal, shoveller, and coot. Fluctuations in water levels may affect the suitability of areas for nesting, and may change the type and amount of food and cover produced.

Rare and Endangered Species

National Forest System habitat is often a critical need for rare and endangered species, such as Piute trout, band-tailed pigeon, trumpeter swan, Aberts squirrel, sandhill crane, bald eagle, grizzly bear, and Utah prairie dog. Unless careful consideration is given to the habitat required by such species, other resource uses and activities may inadvertently damage or destroy it.

Other Wildlife Species

Many other animals--such as squirrels, chipmunks, and woodchucks--make their homes on System lands. A great variety of nongame birds--such as owls, hawks, eagles, bluebirds, Canada jays, and woodpeckers--also find suitable habitat on System lands. These wild creatures add materially to enjoyment of recreationists and other System users. Some, like the woodpecker, may serve a useful purpose through eating insects which would harm timber or other valuable resources. Others, like porcupine and gopher, may damage resources or improvements.

Carnivores

The cougar, bobcat, and coyote are common in parts of the Region. Carnivores are important in the biotic community. Many people hope to see one of these animals

in its native surroundings occasionally. Control programs, designed to reduce predator populations in areas where livestock or big game may require protection, are receiving national attention and some public criticism. Such programs, unless carefully controlled, may provide inadequate safeguards for humans and domestic animals using the area, and for other wildlife, recreation, and esthetic needs.

Fisheries

More than 12,800 miles of streams and 87,000 acres of lakes and reservoirs furnish fishing opportunities in much of the Region for many thousands of people. Species of fish include rainbow, eastern brook, cutthroat, German brown, mackinaw, Dolly Varden, steelhead, and California golden trout, as well as sockeye, chinook, and kokanee salmon, whitefish, bass, perch, and sturgeon.

Increased public interest in mountain lake fishing requires greater attention to related on-site water values and environment. Successful plantings of cutthroat, rainbow, eastern brook, and golden trout have been made in many lakes or streams with suitable habitat. Dominant factors that adversely affect fish and their habitat are unstable, eroding watersheds and streambanks, inadequate streamside vegetation, fluctuating water levels in and below reservoirs, and water pollution.

Lengthy migrations of salmon and steelhead are a vital part of their life cycle. Construction of dams creates additional problems for these anadromous fish, both in their upstream trips to spawning areas and in their downstream runs to the ocean. Their spawning beds in the Salmon River and its tributaries have enormous values to the sport and commercial fisheries of the Columbia River system. On related watersheds, some of man's activities--among them mining, logging, grazing, and road building--unless carefully coordinated to prevent adverse effects, may seriously damage these beds.

117.1 - Basic Assumptions

1. Local, regional, and national interest in wildlife and fish resources, and their social, cultural, and economic significance, justify maintenance and enhancement of these values.

2. Improvement or maintenance of habitat for all forms of wildlife and fish will be increasingly essential.

3. Unsatisfactory habitat conditions will need to be corrected.

4. Opportunities will need to be sought and taken to protect or enhance fish and wildlife habitat values, as a part of programs and projects primarily designed for management of timber, water, range, and other resources.

5. Demands for fishing will require that provisions be made for adequate fish habitat in most water storage and diversion projects.

6. Enhancement or maintenance of habitat for rare and endangered species will require special attention.

7. Action to control predators and rodents will need to consider safety of humans and domestic animals, and wildlife, recreation, and esthetic values.

8. Unique values of anadromous fisheries will require special consideration for the needed protection and management of spawning beds and related watersheds.

9. Adequate provisions will be required, in highway rights-of-way and other fencing programs, to assure needed big-game migration and distribution.

10. Improved access for hunters will be needed to secure desirable removal of big game from overused habitat.

CHAPTER 100 - MANAGEMENT SITUATION AND BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

110 - BASIC RENEWABLE RESOURCES

118 - WILDERNESS. "Wilderness" in a generic sense applies to designated "Wildernesses," "Primitive Areas," and other undeveloped or natural land areas having wilderness characteristics, some of which may be included in the National Wilderness Preservation System at some future time.

"Wilderness" has many different meanings. The Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, (P.L. 88-577) says: "A Wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain."

To many people, "wilderness" is a concept or ideal encompassing a variety of values, many of which are intangible. A wilderness environment usually enhances or provides an opportunity for the enjoyment of outdoor solitude, contemplation, retreat from mankind, the identification and evaluation of personal values, spiritual refreshment, physical and mental challenge and stimulation, observation and comparison of the natural with man-modified environments, and scientific study of natural biotic communities and their ecology.

The effects of the forces of nature in these primeval areas are readily apparent, while man's works are usually absent or unobtrusive. Ordinarily, permanent improvements, dwellings, or other evidence of man's handiwork, are absent.

Areas of wilderness are often characterized by such features as broad expanses of trailless lands, outstanding scenic beauty, primeval forests, clear cool mountain air, rugged mountains, deep canyons, massive peaks, high mountain lakes, clear streams, active glaciers, mountain meadows, unusual geological formations, and a wide variety of flora and fauna. Some of the outstanding areas of wilderness are formally designated as such; others are not.

The Wilderness Act established a national policy of securing and maintaining some of this wilderness resource for the benefit of the American people of this and future generations.

The National Forests in the Intermountain Region contain four established Wilderness units, encompassing over 1,045,000 acres. Much of this is superlative wilderness country. These have been formally designated by Act of Congress as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. They are the Teton and

Bridger Wildernesses in Wyoming, the Jarbidge Wilderness in Nevada, and the Hoover Wilderness in California.

Other areas with wilderness qualities, containing over 1,600,000 acres, are presently classified as Primitive Areas. These are the Idaho and Sawtooth Primitive Areas in Idaho and the High Uintas Primitive Area in Utah. By 1974 they are to be considered for inclusion, wholly or partly, in the Wilderness System. Other presently unclassified areas may also merit such consideration.

Recognized outstanding opportunities for solitude, unconfined types of recreation, and other activities attract a growing number of people to wilderness-type areas. Recent records indicate some 600,000 visitor-days use annually within designated Wilderness and Primitive Area units. Visitation to established Wildernesses and Primitive Areas is increasing at a rate of about 5 percent per year. This increase is expected to continue. Figures are not available for undesignated areas with wilderness characteristics.

Recreation pursuits in wilderness-type areas are many and varied, including hiking, back-country camping, fishing, scenic and wilderness enjoyment, hunting, horseback riding, float-boating, nature study, photography, and mountain-climbing. Many visitors find enjoyment primarily from the solitude which wilderness provides.

In addition to providing an environment for human recreation and enjoyment, wilderness country provides a large amount of suitable habitat for fish and wildlife, including big and small game, fur bearers, upland game birds, waterfowl, and songbirds. Forage for range livestock in some of these areas helps sustain year-round livestock operations and the economy of local communities. Wilderness-type country produces very substantial amounts of water with special values in the arid, western valleys as well as onsite.

Although some Wilderness timber stands, if harvested, might be commercially valuable for wood products, these and the substantial acreages of inoperable stands have great value as part of the wilderness scene. Some land uses, including a few which involve structures, such as small reservoirs, are covered by special use permits. Evidence of mining and prospecting activities--both old and current--is found in isolated instances. The mining and mineral leasing laws are applicable in undesignated wilderness-type areas. Within formally designated Wildernesses, mining and prospecting are subject to various limitations provided for in the Wilderness Act.

Improved trails and the installation of primitive campsite facilities help disperse visitor use and lessen campsite deterioration. Radio communication between

Wilderness patrolmen also facilitates dispersal of visitors and provides for site protection. In some special situations, administrative housing is needed for effective management and service. Improvements and special management practices to control range and recreation livestock in certain areas are necessary to protect wilderness values.

Demands for nonconforming uses and activities exist and will probably increase. Harmonizing with wilderness values, to the maximum extent feasible, those which are authorized by law and denying those for which there is administrative discretion will serve to minimize or prevent damage.

Some aspects of wilderness environment are susceptible to damage by wildfire, insects, or disease. Overgrazing, fire, and mining activities have created unsatisfactory watershed conditions on substantial areas.

118.1 - Basic Assumptions

1. Protection, maintenance, and enhancement of a wilderness environment will be important to present and future generations.

2. Some additional areas will need to be included in the Wilderness System to meet anticipated public needs.

3. The protection of wilderness values will require the application of special management practices.

4. Road access to perimeters of and trail access within Wilderness System areas will need to be limited and correlated, with the overriding objective of maintaining a wilderness environment, taking into account that wilderness is to be used and enjoyed by people as well as to be protected for them.

5. Rehabilitation of damaged areas will require special measures which provide maximum wilderness protection while correcting unsatisfactory conditions.

6. Authorized uses which are incompatible with wilderness will need to be suitably adjusted to minimize damage.

7. Jeep trails and other nonconforming, man-induced activities will need to be eliminated unless authorized by the Wilderness Act.

8. Radio and certain housing and other administrative facilities will be required for protection, public service, and management of wilderness-type areas.

CHAPTER 100 - MANAGEMENT SITUATION AND BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

120 - SPECIAL LAND USES. Public and private uses permitted on National Forest System lands in the Intermountain Region have increased markedly during the past ten years. These vary from simple structures, such as fences, to complex electronic installations and major winter-summer resorts. These special land uses are permissible only to the extent prescribed by law and regulation and are normally authorized by permit, lease, easement, license, stipulation, or memorandum of understanding. Among the factors contributing to an increasing demand to use System lands are increasing population, industrial development, better water control, growing recreation use, improved access, and the necessity for expanded utilities such as power and pipelines. Interest in developing sites for resorts, summer homes, and organization camps is expanding.

Many presently authorized land uses are not compatible with other existing or potential values of the immediate and nearby area. For example, some water storage and diversion projects have caused significant watershed, fishery, and property damage.

Once established, particularly if appreciable investment is involved, occupancies tend to become regarded by permittees as long-term commitments. Therefore, proper initial location of and stipulations for authorized uses are of great importance.

Unauthorized use is a major problem in certain areas of the Region. Abuse of the mining laws by nonminers is partly responsible.

Some land uses are essential for industrialization and to accommodate expanding population needs. Many, if properly developed, complement the use of other System resources. Opportunities to provide for on-site public needs often occur. Examples are special use roads situated so as to serve the general public as well as private transportation needs, and water storage projects designed and operated to serve public recreation as well as domestic, irrigation, and power purposes.

Among the multiple use coordination considerations of particular importance in evaluating special use applications are: (a) protection or enhancement of soil and water values, (b) protection of natural lake levels, streamflows, and meadows, in conjunction with water storage or diversion projects, (c) preservation or enhancement of scenic values, (d) avoiding uses incompatible with timber, recreation, forage, and fish and wildlife values, and (e) fire prevention.

120.1 - Basic Assumptions

1. The demand for all types of special land uses--including concessionaire operations and utility systems--will increase in the Region.

2. Land occupancies will need to be based on public need and suitability, and geared to long-term objectives for use of the land involved.

3. Existing and proposed special land uses will need to protect, or reduce adverse effects on, other resource uses and activities.

4. Alterations of natural lake levels or streamflows in the storage or diversion of water will need to adequately provide for other resource values and public safety, as well as the off-site use for water.

5. Prevention or elimination of unauthorized uses of System lands will be increasingly necessary.

6. Development of authorized special land uses in ways which also meet needs relating to other resource uses and activities will often be desirable and feasible.

CHAPTER 100 - MANAGEMENT SITUATION AND BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

130 - TRANSPORTATION. The extent to which National Forest System resources in the Intermountain Region are developed and utilized is largely dependent upon an adequate transportation system. This system includes both existing and planned highways, roads, trails, and landing fields, including helispots. Railroads and water transportation facilities also contribute to meeting transportation requirements.

Existing transportation facilities are not adequate, in either extent or standard, to meet present-day needs for full development and use of System resources. Increasing demands for use of these resources call for a greatly accelerated construction and maintenance program.

A high percentage of needed expansion is in areas where steep, rugged topography or unstable soil makes the provision of adequate access difficult and costly. The need for effective soil stabilization measures, along with protection of esthetic, watershed, fisheries, and other values, requires emphasis, both in the improvement of existing facilities and in expansion programs.

Throughout the Region, slopes commonly exceed 50 percent. Many have unstable soils. It is difficult at best, within reasonable economic limits, to stabilize roads built across such slopes using presently known methods. In evaluating needs for resource uses and activities, it may be difficult to justify construction on these steeper sideslopes and unstable soils.

Many existing transportation system roads and trails are substandard and difficult to maintain properly. These have a great potential for watershed damage, through accelerated erosion and sedimentation of stream channels.

Many "nonsystem" roads receive inadequate attention. These roads are mostly substandard, but some receive considerable use by hunters, stockmen, prospectors, and others. Many are creating serious watershed problems.

Highways and Roads

The highway and road system is divided into three major categories as follow:

1. Access Highways. These are numbered through routes on the Interstate, Federal-Aid Primary, and Federal-Aid Secondary Highway Systems. Some of the more important access highways crossing the Region north to south include Highways 89, 91, 93, and 95. East to west access includes Highways 30, 40, and 50. Continuing Federal programs for improvement are underway.

2. Forest Highways. Forest highways, by definition under the Highway Act, are "Those forest roads of primary importance to the State, Counties, or communities

and which are selected and designated by the Commissioner and Forester as constituent parts of a Forest highway system." The Forest Service and State Highway Departments collaborate with the Bureau of Public Roads annually to program needed improvement projects for these highways.

3. National Forest Development Road System. Roads on the National Forest development road system are so designated because of their primary importance for the protection and multiple use management of National Forest System lands. Segments of this road system are being built or improved each year to provide access for timber harvest, recreation use, and other purposes. In general, existing development roads are substandard. They do not adequately serve all purposes nor areas within the National Forests and National Grassland. Vitally needed roads to connect system roads to highways are lacking in several localities.

Many development roads receive use far beyond that contemplated in maintenance plans. Many lack all-weather features needed to prevent surface deterioration, better serve user needs, and provide multi-purpose access.

Trails

The existing trail system in the Region has been developed by the Forest Service, miners, stockmen, and commercial packers. While serving minimum needs, this system is composed of many miles of substandard trails that do not adequately meet present-day requirements. In many locations, trails are inadequate or lacking to meet growing multi-purpose needs, including recreation and the broadening of fishing and hunting opportunities.

Many trails at lower and middle elevations are being replaced by roads needed for access to timber sales, recreation areas, and for other purposes. Existing trails are often poorly located and maintained and contribute to watershed damage. Many do not provide safe passage for users. Numerous stream crossings do not have adequate bridges. Many existing trails are not built to standards which will permit use by motor scooters.

Water Transportation Facilities

Lakes, reservoirs, and rivers are receiving ever-increasing use by pleasure boaters. River boating is unique and is of growing interest to recreationists and sportsmen.

Existing access, launching, and docking facilities at many locations are inadequate. Such facilities are important in opening such areas to optimum public use and in the administration of adjacent areas.

Air Transportation Facilities

Minimum Forest Service facilities for air transportation have been developed to aid in fire control, meet back-country needs, and for administrative purposes. Airplanes and helicopters are commonly used in management. Landing fields exist at nearly all towns and cities near System lands. Several fields, and numerous helispots, have been constructed in the back country. Not enough exist to adequately serve the increased need for protection and use of the resources. A number of back-country fields are safe only for experienced mountain pilots.

Railroads

The main line of the Union Pacific Railroad crosses the Region from east to west, with branch lines to the Pacific Northwest and California. The Southern Pacific and Western Pacific lines provide access from Salt Lake City and Ogden to California. The Rio Grande extends from Salt Lake City to Denver, Colorado. Spur lines from these main arteries provide rail access to many small communities.

The railroad system contributes materially to movement of livestock, timber products, and minerals. In some areas it provides travelers strikingly scenic views. Lack of rail access is hampering the development and use of System resources in some areas.

130.1 - Basic Assumptions

1. Transportation facilities will need to be greatly increased and improved for optimum development and use of the Region's resources.

2. Development and use of the various resources, along with meeting public desires, will need to be facilitated by sound analysis, planning, construction, and maintenance of the transportation system.

3. The rate of resource development and amount of use will depend substantially upon expansion, improvement, and integration of transportation facilities.

4. The National Forest development road and trail system will need to be better integrated with the Federal, State, and Forest highways.

5. The planned highway net, when fully developed, will need to provide adequate high-speed access to System lands within the Region.

6. All-weather roads on selected routes will be needed.

7. Properly located, constructed, and maintained roads will avoid damage to watershed, esthetic, and fisheries values.

8. System and nonsystem roads with existing construction deficiencies will need to be stabilized to eliminate watershed damage.

9. Construction of roads across steep slopes or unstable soils will need to be deferred until construction-related watershed damage can be avoided.

10. Adequate trails in selected locations will be needed increasingly to serve recreation and other uses.

11. Many trails adequate for "scooter" use will be needed.

12. Adequate water transportation facilities will need to be developed to provide for growing water-oriented recreation and other uses.

13. Additional safe landing fields and helispots will be needed, except in wilderness and primitive areas, to facilitate resource protection, development, and use.

14. Highways will need to be adequate to make up for needed expansion of the railroad net within the Region to serve System resource development needs.

CHAPTER 100 - MANAGEMENT SITUATION AND BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

140 - INSECT AND DISEASE. Insects and diseases on National Forest System lands in the Intermountain Region cause serious losses. Impacts significantly affect the local and regional economy, overall System management and, particularly, esthetic values.

Loss of timber in the Region due directly to insects and diseases is estimated to average 600 million board feet annually. Insects and diseases also cause considerable loss of productivity, due to trees' decreased growth rates and reduced vigor. Reduced vigor also makes trees more susceptible to later attack.

Insect and disease activities reduce the natural beauty of forest areas. Extensive stands have been severely damaged and are unattractive to forest visitors. Many existing and potential recreation sites are similarly damaged or threatened.

Prompt detection and treatment of infestations and infections do much to minimize losses, prevent epidemics, and substantially increase the total volume of trees available for harvest. Better utilization of cut trees, and prompt salvage of dead and dying trees, also serve to reduce annual loss.

The insects responsible for the greatest timber losses in the Region are the spruce budworm, Douglas-fir beetle, mountain pine beetle, and the Engelmann spruce beetle.

The spruce budworm is effectively controlled only by use of chemicals. Effective pesticides, unless adequate safeguards are provided, present serious hazards to humans, wildlife, fish and other aquatic life. Extreme care is required to assure the proper choice and application of the pesticide.

Sanitation cuts in healthy timber stands reduce the likelihood of mountain pine beetle, Douglas-fir beetle, and Engelmann spruce beetle infestations. Attacks by these beetles are partially controlled by cutting and prompt removal of infested trees. This treatment generally needs to be supplemented by chemical measures to obtain satisfactory results.

Buildups of Engelmann spruce beetle can sometimes be prevented by timely removal or treatment of windthrown trees, logging debris, and stumps. Windthrown trees and delay in removing cut timber can lead to buildups of Douglas-fir beetle.

Disease such as dwarfmistletoe causes a severe impact on the Region's timber production. Mistletoe control is best achieved by removal of infested trees during and immediately after logging operations.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Because of the extensive and inaccessible overmature timber stands in the Region, current insect and disease problems are more serious than they may eventually become. Overmature stands are more susceptible to insect and disease attack and mortality than are young, immature stands. A fully developed road system would greatly improve opportunities for harvest of overmature stands as well as for insect control or salvage.

Insect infestations in inaccessible, noncommercial, wilderness, or primitive areas, or nonloggable stands, cannot be controlled by logging. Among suitable control methods for such stands are chemical treatments of stands and the felling and burning of individual trees.

Aerial detection flights are made annually over all timbered areas, supplementing the ground surveillance effort, to provide early discovery and evaluation of conditions which may lead to epidemic situations. Such surveys and evaluations, however, can accurately assess the current insect damage being done, but not the potential for future damage.

A number of insects and diseases depend wholly or partly upon grasses, forbs, or shrubs during their life cycles. Tent caterpillars, grasshoppers, crickets, fungi, and some of the rusts are examples. Some are beneficial, but many are harmful, in varying degrees, depending on the value of the host species affected. Carefully selected and supervised chemical control measures are sometimes necessary to prevent serious damage to watershed, forage, wildlife habitat, and recreation and esthetic values.

140.1 - Basic Assumptions

1. Control of insects and diseases, to avoid serious epidemics or infestations affecting trees, shrubs, forbs, and grasses, will become an increasingly important and necessary aspect of the protection and management of the Region's water, timber, range, wildlife habitat, recreation, and scenic resources.

2. Losses from bark beetles and some other insects and diseases will need to be reduced by conversion of some old-growth timber to thrifty young stands.

3. Great care in selection and application of chemicals needed in insect and disease control work will be increasingly essential--particularly where the application may involve serious hazards for humans, wildlife, and fish or other aquatic life.

CHAPTER 100 - MANAGEMENT SITUATION AND BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

150 - MINERALS. Prospecting and mining have substantially contributed to the history, development, and economy of the western States. Minerals on National Forest System lands of the Intermountain Region are an important, but nonrenewable, resource. Their development has great potential economic and strategic importance.

Most of the System lands encompass mountain ranges with geology favoring the formation of mineral deposits. These may be broadly classed as:

1. Mountain ranges formed by uplifts due to igneous intrusions and, in some cases, an accompanying buildup of extrusive material.

2. Mountain ranges formed of sedimentary strata uplifted by block faulting.

3. Plateaus with nearly horizontal sedimentary strata.

In class 1, and in classes 2 and 3 where secondary intrusion of igneous rocks has occurred, metallic mineralization may be expected. In class 2, metallic mineralization may also occur as replacement deposits where mineral-bearing solutions have ascended along fault zones. Also, minerals related to ancient sea bottom deposits may occur. Class 3 may be expected to contain deposits of the hydrocarbons, uranium, and vanadium. "Common variety" mineral materials may occur in all classes.

The following minerals, produced in varying amounts depending on demand and economics, are known to occur on System lands in the Region:

Locatable Minerals

Aluminum	Gold	Refractory clay
Antimony	Gem stones	Silica
Barite	Iron	Silver
Bentonite clay	Kaolin	Sulphur
Berylium	Lead	Tantalum
Bismuth	Limestone	Thorium
Chromite	Magnesium	Tin
Cobalt	Manganese	Titanium
Columbium	Mercury	Tungsten
Copper	Mica	Uranium
Corundum	Molybdenum	Vanadium
Diatomaceous earth	Perlite	Zinc
Dolomite	Pumice	Zirconium
Fluorspar	Rare earth metals	

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Leasable Minerals and Mineral Materials

Building stone	Limestone	Phosphate
Calcium	Marble	Potassium
Cinders	Oil and gas	Pumicite
Coal	Oil shale	Sand and gravel
Common clay	Onyx	Sodium
Gilsonite	Petrified wood	

Much past mining activity has disregarded values of renewable surface resources. The resulting undesirable conditions, particularly following prospecting, strip mining, and surface mining, are evident in many places. Improved mining practices and recent provisions of law make it possible to avoid much surface damage. Present controls are still inadequate, however.

Mining activity fluctuates with prices and the needs of government and industry. Great changes result from demands for defense purposes. Rapidly increasing technology and research by government and industry are designed to find improved ways to develop and use minerals, including some with little past demand.

Increasing demand for minerals and growing difficulty in finding them have resulted in the development of new prospecting methods. The lone prospector with his burro has been replaced by crews operating heavy machinery. Consequently, prospecting often has damaging effects on surface values comparable with those of mining.

Drill sites for oil and gas exploitation have at least temporary adverse effects on other surface values. These sites need to be located and developed in ways which protect such values as feasible and, after drilling is completed, rehabilitated. Oil companies ordinarily cooperate in necessary restoration. Opportunities exist to have related mining and exploration roads also serve other resource needs.

Strip, placer, and dredge mining have adversely affected other values, notably watershed, fisheries, and esthetics. Restoration measures can overcome or minimize these adverse effects.

150.1 - Basic Assumptions

1. Potentials exist for mineral development of great economic and strategic importance.

2. Future needs for minerals, including some with little past demand, will increase.

3. Additional controls will be needed for prospecting, mining, and related restoration on System lands.

4. During or after oil and gas drilling, strip, placer, and dredge mining, and other exploration and development activities, suitable measures will be needed to maintain or restore renewable surface resource values or minimize adverse effects.

5. Opportunities will need to be taken to secure needed multipurpose roads as a part of mineral exploration and development.

CHAPTER 100 - MANAGEMENT SITUATION AND BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

160 - FIRE. The National Forest System lands in the Intermountain Region are characterized by much steep, rugged terrain and extensive areas of highly flammable annual vegetation. Large inaccessible areas, subject to frequent and intense lightning storms, are present in parts of the Region. Many timbered areas contain numerous snags and heavy concentrations of down, dead material, partly caused by insect and disease attacks. Untreated logging slash offers high resistance to control throughout the period of maximum fire danger.

About three years out of ten, these factors combine with prolonged periods of drought and low humidity to create extreme burning conditions. Results have been the heavy loss of resources, extensive damage to watersheds, and serious interference with work accomplishment in National Forest program activities.

From 1960 to 1964, an average of 1,015 fires occurred annually on Forest Service-protected areas in the Region. Of these, about 700 were caused by lightning; the rest by man's activities. An average of 26,456 acres were burned over each year, chargeable largely to the average of 13 fires, each of which grew to more than 300 acres in size.

Expanding use of System resources, especially for recreation, is increasing the potential for fire starts. In a number of localities, fire protection problems are pyramiding due to continuing residential developments adjacent to National Forest protection areas. An expanding transportation system aids in fire control. It also serves to disperse people, which helps spread the fire risk into areas once virtually immune to man-caused fire occurrence.

Protecting System lands from fire is a major part of resource management. Intensified protection is generally necessary due to spiralling land values, increasing recreation use, growing value of timber products, continuing need for forage for livestock and game animals, and expanding on-site and downstream demands for high-quality water. The impact of large fires on watersheds, timber, rangelands, recreation, and fish and wildlife values seriously affects immediate and long-range resource management objectives.

Invasion by cheatgrass and other highly flammable annuals on overgrazed areas has contributed to the fire protection problems in numerous locations.

Fireline, firebreak, and fire road location and construction may adversely affect watershed, natural beauty, and recreation values. The use of backfiring and burning out is necessary in certain situations to protect resource values.

Prescribed burning or conversion of fuel types may be used as important management tools for improving vegetative cover and reducing fire hazard. Adequate safeguards for other resource values are essential in such practices.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

160.1 - Basic Assumptions

1. Increasing values of watershed, recreation, timber, wildlife and fish, and range throughout the Region will need to be recognized, with fire protection programs tailored to protect them.

2. Fire risks will continue to increase with expanding development and use of resources.

3. Resource management activities will need to be directed toward reducing fire hazards and facilitating fire suppression.

4. Where feasible and desirable, and where adequate safeguards for other resource values are practical, fire may be used as a management tool to improve vegetative cover and to reduce fire hazard.

5. Opportunities will need to be exploited to reduce fire hazard through fuel-type conversions.

6. Firelines, firebreaks, and roads built for fire suppression will need to be located to maintain watershed, natural beauty, and recreation values to the extent this can be done without endangering control of the fire.

7. Prompt rehabilitation of burned areas will be necessary to protect watershed values.

CHAPTER 100 - MANAGEMENT SITUATION AND BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

170 - ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENTS. Efficient management of National Forest System lands in the Intermountain Region with maximum service to the public requires numerous improvements and facilities on administrative sites. Many meet specific needs as public service facilities. Others serve Forest Service employees carrying out their responsibilities.

These administrative improvements and associated facilities are generally in three broad classifications:

Administrative - Offices, office-warehouses, guard stations, lookouts, and others.

Utility - Barns, gas and oil houses, workshops, explosives magazines, communication installations, and others.

Housing - Residences, washhouses, comfort stations, mess halls, dormitories, and others.

Many of these improvements are located at sites on System lands, usually along major routes of travel. Others are located on sites outside System boundaries, in cities, towns, or other places convenient to the public and suitable to meet administrative needs. Some are used only seasonally.

Many administrative improvements are old and inadequate. In some places, additional or improved facilities are needed to meet increasing demands for more intensive and better coordinated management of System lands and resources. Some established installations have not been fully coordinated with other resource uses and activities.

Safety and convenience for the public are essential features in development and maintenance programs for administrative improvements. The location, design, or layout of any improvement may require modification to meet public needs. Safety and convenience of Forest Service employees are also significant.

Water or air pollution may result from human or animal use on some administrative sites. Proper design, construction, and maintenance of sewage and refuse disposal installations can prevent or overcome pollution problems. In pastures or corrals, facilities for watering administrative pack and saddle stock can be developed which provide for protection of water quality.

There are numerous opportunities to protect or enhance esthetic values while maintaining or replacing existing administrative improvements or when developing new ones. Esthetically pleasing or acceptable location, design, layout, paint color, materials, landscaping, fencing, and screening are important considerations.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

170.1 - Basic Assumptions

1. Administrative improvements on System lands will need to be increased and improved to provide optimum service to the public, meet accelerating work program needs, and permit maximum multiple use coordination.

2. Adequate provisions for the safety and convenience of the public and employees will need to be made in developing and maintaining administrative improvements.

3. Prevention or prompt abatement of any pollution due to human or animal use of an administrative site, which might impair water or air for safe use, will be necessary.

4. Esthetic values will need to be protected or enhanced when developing, improving, or maintaining administrative improvements.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

CHAPTER 100 - MANAGEMENT SITUATION AND BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

180 - RESEARCH. Research is a vital activity which often involves National Forest System lands in the Intermountain Region. Through application of knowledge gained from research, the protection, management, utilization, and development of these lands is being facilitated and improved.

Research was the first forestry activity in the Department of Agriculture, starting in 1876. However, the McSweeney-McNary Forest Research Act of May 22, 1928, as amended and supplemented, was the first law dealing entirely with forest research. This law directed the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct experiments to determine, demonstrate, and make known the best methods for:

1. Reforestation and growing, managing, and utilizing timber, forage, and other forest products.

2. Maintaining favorable conditions of waterflow and the prevention of erosion.

3. Protecting timber and other forest growth from fire, insects, disease, or other harmful agencies.

4. Obtaining the fullest and most effective use of forest lands.

The Act further authorized investigations to determine and make known the economic considerations which should underlie the establishment of sound policies for the management of forest land and the utilization of forest products. It also provided for cooperation with individuals or agencies.

The Act authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to maintain a number of designated experiment stations, including one encompassing the area included in the Intermountain Region.

The Forest Service is the agency of the Department of Agriculture which has been designated to carry on research as indicated in this and other related acts. The research arm of the Forest Service for the Intermountain Region generally is the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Numerous other laws, orders, and regulations direct, authorize, or facilitate a variety of Forest Service research activities.

Generally, research objectives are twofold: (1) to find facts needed to deal with urgent problems of managing and using forest and range resources, and (2) to disseminate research findings to the public.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Changing forest, watershed, and range conditions and economic considerations requires flexibility in research programing and organization to meet current and anticipated needs. The policies require carefully planned and approved research programs and the sound development of research organization and facilities.

Formulating research programs requires the participation of many Forest Service employees, both inside and outside the research organization. This must be accomplished within the framework of pertinent laws, orders, regulations, appropriations, and other coordinating devices.

The Intermountain Region of the Forest Service works closely with the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station in planning and participating in numerous Station research programs and activities. Collaboration is also carried on, to a lesser degree, with other stations, universities, and laboratories conducting research on National Forest Service lands.

In many cases, the on-the-ground work involved in research is conducted solely by Station personnel. In other instances, joint research-administrative studies are carried on by Station and Region employees.

Formally designated research areas (36 CFR 251.23) are established for the conduct of intensive research under controlled conditions, without undue influence of administrative or other activities. Those located on National Forest lands within the Intermountain Region include the Boise Basin Experimental Forest in southwest Idaho and the Davis County Experimental Watershed in northern Utah.

Formally designated Research Natural Areas (36 CFR 251.23) are established where plant communities have not generally been modified by the influence of man's activities. Two such areas on National Forest lands in the Intermountain Region--the Sweetwater Research Natural Area in western Nevada and the Elk Knolls Research Natural Area in southeast Utah--have been designated. Other areas are being considered for suitability for such formal designation.

In addition, numerous small undesignated areas on a number of National Forests are used by the Station for research purposes.

Station research underway or planned on National Forest lands in the Intermountain Region includes: watershed protection and rehabilitation; water yield improvement; condition, trend, forage production, and management of rangelands and wildlife habitat; plant disease control; timber stand improvement; regeneration of cutover timber lands; tree improvement;

condition and potential of timber stands; hazard reduction on cutover areas; control of forest and range insects; fire control problems; recreation use and development; and location and design of transportation facilities. Other studies involve economic relationships and trends and public uses and desires.

Preventing or minimizing possible damage or other undesirable effects due to public and private uses and activities or administrative programs, on and adjacent to research areas and research natural areas, is of concern to both research and administration personnel, and is essential. Adequate planning and controls are necessary to prevent or minimize such damage. In some instances, research may be enhanced by properly planned and conducted nonresearch-related uses and activities on research areas.

Conversely, research often may be carried on with minimal adverse effects upon other possible uses and activities involving the study areas, through proper advance planning and correlation.

180.1 - Basic Assumptions

1. Research is of extreme importance to both short-term and long-range resource use and activity management programs.

2. The need for research will increase as greater public demands are placed on areas of land.

3. Study areas will require special protection to assure that possible damage or undesirable effects to the research projects, due to other resource uses and activities, are prevented or minimized.

4. Where feasible, nonresearch-related uses and activities on research areas will need to be planned and carried on to enhance such studies.

5. Research should be planned, correlated, and conducted to minimize adverse effects upon, and prevent undue interference with, other possible uses and activities involving the study areas.

CHAPTER 200 - GENERAL COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

210 - INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICATION OF THE COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

211 - GENERAL COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

CHAPTER 200 - GENERAL COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

210 - INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICATION OF THE COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS.

"Coordinating Requirements" are statements that direct the coordination of resource uses and activities on specific areas of National Forest System land. "General Coordinating Requirements" are applicable in all management zones (except Special Zones). Additional coordinating requirements shown for each individual management zone apply only in the zone(s) in which listed. For any proposed use or activity, every applicable coordinating requirement, whether "General" or for the specific zone, is to be adequately included in pertinent plans and programs involving the proposal.

On the pages listing the various coordinating requirements, an "X" indicates a major resource use or activity to which the marked coordinating requirement has applicability. For any specific resource use or activity being considered, each of the coordinating requirements which has an "X" in the column under that resource use or activity is to be planned and carried out as appropriate. This means that the indicated required coordination is to be adequately provided for in the pertinent functional management plan, multiple use survey report, and action plan, and accomplished through an action program for the involved resource use or activity.

In some instances, the applicability of some coordinating requirements to a particular use or activity may not have been recognized. Therefore, each responsible line officer is to give full consideration to the applicability of all coordinating requirements prior to the approval of any functional management plan, multiple use survey report, action plan, or action program.

For example, if a timber sale is being considered, the responsible line officer is to consider fully and make necessary provision for carrying out each applicable coordinating requirement marked by an "X" under "Timber." This will include both the general coordinating requirements and coordinating requirements for the specific zone involved, so marked. He is also to review all unmarked general coordinating requirements and coordinating requirements applying specifically to the zone involved to determine if they include additional coordination necessary or desirable for the timber sale. Any additional coordinating requirements found to be applicable are to be appropriately reflected in pertinent plans, reports, and programs.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

211 - GENERAL COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

The general coordinating requirements listed below apply to all multiple use management zones (except special zones).

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
1. Maintain or develop satisfactory watershed conditions.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Safeguard or assure availability of water needed to meet existing or future on-site requirements.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X
3. Maintain or improve on-the-ground conditions favorable to optimum quality, quantity, and/or timing of water yields.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Enhance or maintain habitat for rare and endangered species of fish and wildlife.	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Maintain or improve soil capability and stability.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. Take soil characteristics into account in all soil-disturbing uses and activities.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7. Prevent or minimize damage to watershed and esthetic values in locating and constructing firelines and fireroads.		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
8. Revegetate and drain firelines and fireroads as needed to prevent accelerated erosion.		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
9. Rehabilitate burns resulting from wildfire and prescribed burning, as needed to provide soil stability.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10. Develop roads which will facilitate hauling range livestock by truck instead of trailing.	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

211 - GENERAL COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

The general coordinating requirements listed below apply to all multiple use management zones (except special zones).

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
11. Where feasible in fire suppression activities, protect the soil, water, timber, range, recreation, esthetic, wildlife, fish, and special land use values.										X	
12. Establish fire restrictions or closures which facilitate fire prevention during hunting seasons and other periods of heavy recreation use.										X	
13. Encourage the development of special-purpose roads which can meet existing and potential all-purpose needs.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
14. Locate and construct roads which fully provide for soil stability and esthetic values.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
15. Avoid unnecessarily routing roads and trails through highly productive sites.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
16. Provide for public safety in the location, design, construction, and maintenance of all facilities and improvements.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
17. Prevent or eliminate unauthorized uses of System lands.									X		
18. Eliminate or minimize adverse impacts on soil, water, and other values, in the location, construction, and maintenance of permanent and temporary buildings and related facilities.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
19. Minimize the amount of land taken out of production by structural improvements.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

211 - GENERAL COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

The general coordinating requirements listed below apply to all multiple use management zones (except special zones).

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
20. Locate quarries, sand and gravel pits, and work camps out of view of main transportation routes, where feasible.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
21. Avoid creation of "eyesores" and erosion or safety hazards, in locating and constructing borrow pits.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
22. Install signs needed for public safety, information, and convenience, and to provide for protection of resources.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
23. Provide for big-game browse in revegetation projects, as needed and desirable.	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
24. Establish predator control stations and rodent control measures with adequate safeguards for humans, domestic animals, and other wildlife.	X	X	X	X	X	X					X
25. Ensure adequate safeguards for humans, domestic animals, wildlife, and fish, in pesticide, herbicide, and fire-control spray programs.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
26. Construct and maintain improvements to be esthetically pleasing or acceptable.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
27. Install access and escape ramps needed for upland game birds and small game, in livestock watering facilities.			X			X					X
28. Undertake vegetative type-conversion only where not detrimental to soil, water, range, fish and wildlife, recreation, timber, and fire hazard requirements.	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

211 - GENERAL COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

The general coordinating requirements listed below apply to all multiple use management zones (except special zones).

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
29. Provide for adequate protection of soil, water, and ground cover in special land uses.						X					
30. Authorize special land uses only where foreseeable adverse effects on other existing or potential uses and activities are acceptable.						X					
31. Protect land survey corners, witness trees, and monuments.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
32. Provide for protection or restoration of soil stability and other renewable surface values in all mining operations under permit or lease.						X			X		
33. Maintain individual trees and snags needed by wild animals or birds.	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
34. Provide for desirable movement and migration of big game across fences, in fence construction and maintenance.	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X
35. Promptly reduce fire hazard in slash to a level requiring a degree of protection approximately equal to that which existed prior to cutting.	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X
36. Protect residual stands in slash burning.	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X
37. Encourage protection or restoration of soil stability and other renewable surface values, in prospecting and mining operations on unpatented mining claims.									X		

211 - GENERAL COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

The general coordinating requirements listed below apply to all multiple use management zones (except special zones).

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
38. Minimize detractions from esthetic values, in locating and constructing power, telephone, and gas or water pipelines.	X		X		X	X			X		X
39. Locate and maintain garbage dumps to minimize fire hazard and air or water pollution, and to provide adequately for esthetic values and public safety.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
40. Prevent or promptly abate pollution which impairs air or water quality for intended use.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
41. Maintain natural lake levels and streamflows, unless necessarily altered to provide greater overall benefit to other resource uses or activities.	X					X					
42. Provide measures to mitigate adverse effects of necessary changes in natural lake levels or streamflows.	X					X					
43. Provide for adequate conservation pools and desirable streamflows, in developing water storage and diversion projects, unless fully adequate provisions would preclude greater overall benefit to other resource uses or activities.	X					X					
44. Provide measures, in water storage or diversion projects, to mitigate adverse effects of unavoidably inadequate conservation pools or undesirable streamflows.	X					X					

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

211 - GENERAL COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

The general coordinating requirements listed below apply to all multiple use management zones (except special zones).

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
45. Provide for desirable big-game movement and migration, in developing water storage and diversion projects, unless interference is unavoidable in providing greater overall benefit to other resource uses or activities.	X					X					
46. Provide measures, in water storage or diversion projects, to mitigate adverse effects of unavoidable interference with big-game movement or migration.	X					X					
47. Protect riparian vegetation, channel banks, and stream regimen.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
48. Adequately safeguard municipal supply watersheds.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
49. Promptly stabilize the soil on disturbed areas.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
50. Protect soil and water values when using prescribed burning.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
51. Direct the use of motorized vehicles to roads, trails, or other routes where use will not result in resource damage.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
52. Avoid construction practices that may lower water tables below desirable levels, particularly in parks and meadows.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
53. Locate, construct, and maintain roads and trails to avoid or minimize channel changes.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

211 - GENERAL COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

The general coordinating requirements listed below apply to all multiple use management zones (except special zones).

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
54. Minimize and mitigate damage to soil, water, vegetation, fish habitat, and esthetic values where a channel change is essential.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
55. Exclude surface mineral exploration and development activities from existing or potential recreation and administrative sites.						X			X		
56. Protect or enhance esthetic values for existing or potential recreation sites, in carrying on other resource uses and activities.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
57. Stabilize and restore ground cover on abandoned roads and trails.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
58. Work to correct incompatible features of existing special land uses.						X					
59. Protect historic, scenic, geologic, natural, research, and other special features.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
60. Provide gates in fences, adequate for desirable movements of people or livestock.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
61. Protect or, if unavoidably damaged as a result of a particular use or activity, rehabilitate fish habitat.	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
62. Arrange for removal of beaver which have unacceptable adverse effect on other resources, uses, or activities.					X						
63. Correct any livestock driveway use which adversely affects watershed or other values.			X								

211 - GENERAL COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

The general coordinating requirements listed below apply to all multiple use management zones (except special zones).

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
64. Avoid undesirable concentrations of range livestock and pack and saddle stock near lakes, reservoirs, streams, canals, roads, and trails.			X	X		X	X	X			X
65. Avoid installing administrative and other improvements on flood plains, in flood channels, and in avalanche paths.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
66. Protect timber reforestation and afforestation areas from damage by range livestock, pack and saddle stock, and wildlife.			X	X	X	X	X	X			
67. Prevent damage to cut and fill slopes on roads.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
68. Modify range livestock use appropriately on areas where available forage is needed for use of pack and saddle stock.			X								
69. Avoid moving livestock over critical watershed areas to reach suitable range areas.			X	X		X	X	X			X
70. Salvage timber from burned areas only where logging methods to be employed will protect watershed values.		X								X	
71. Harvest timber only on areas where adequate measures to prevent or control accelerated soil erosion are feasible.		X						X			
72. Defer timber harvest in potential flood-source areas until needed safeguards are assured.		X						X			
73. Provide cover needed by upland game birds around watering places, wherever possible.	X	X	X	X		X					X

211 - GENERAL COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

The general coordinating requirements listed below apply to all multiple use management zones (except special zones).

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
74. Provide for archeological reconnaissance, and protection or salvage, where there is evidence or likelihood of artifacts.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
75. Reduce insect and disease risk in decadent timber overstory prior to construction of substantial permanent improvements.	X	X		X		X	X			X	X
76. Arrange, where practical and desirable, to develop projects in locations where the necessary access provided will contribute to improvement of the transportation system.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
77. Utilize borrow pits as stock tanks, game-watering ponds, or reservoirs for firefighting, if suitable and needed.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
78. Assure safety for downstream people, property, watershed, and other values, in the installation and maintenance of water storage and diversion structures and facilities.	X					X					
79. Protect recreation and esthetic values on and adjacent to inventoried NFRS sites.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
80. Protect recreation and esthetic values along probable access routes to inventoried NFRS sites.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
81. Use prescribed burning in or near areas of significant public use only where the resulting smoke will be esthetically acceptable and not unduly annoying or distracting.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X

211 - GENERAL COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

The general coordinating requirements listed below apply to all multiple use management zones (except special zones).

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
82. Provide, where feasible, for operation of noisy machinery at other than normal periods of public use, where such noise interferes with public enjoyment.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X

CHAPTER 300 - MANAGEMENT ZONES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

310 - CREST ZONE

320 - INTERMEDIATE ZONE

330 - LOWER ZONE

340 - WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

350 - TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE

360 - RIVERBREAK ZONE

370 - WASATCH FRONT ZONE

390 - SPECIAL ZONES

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

GENERAL MANAGEMENT DECISIONS
For All Multiple Use Management Zones, Except Special Zones

1. Protect wildlife habitat and esthetics on areas selected for sagebrush eradication by:

   a. Preventing damage to willows and aspen.

   b. Leaving sufficient areas of sagebrush to adequately protect the habitat of small animals, sage grouse, and other birds.

   c. Designing control areas so all prominent edges will be irregular and natural appearing.

2. Locate and construct fences in a manner which will minimize impact on esthetics.

3. Locate, improve, and construct trails which fully provide for soil stability and esthetic values.

4. Restore, improve, or maintain fisheries habitat to provide for quality game fish.

5. Maintain wildlife populations at levels that will not damage habitat or other values.

6. Provide for fish passage in designing and installing drainage structures.

7. Protect important wildlife habitat in locating roads and planning and executing other project work.

8. Where practical, limit oil, gas, and mineral exploration access to use of existing roads.

9. Use both grass seeding and physical structures to restore soil stability for rehabilitation in closing temporary roads.

10. Cut timber adjacent to live stream channels only when stream regimen or fishery qualities will not be adversely affected.

11. Where timber to be cut extends to live stream channels, require directional tree felling and a buffer strip in which tractors will not be permitted, to prevent damage to stream regimen.

12. Accomplish slash piling and burning so no unsightly piles or windrows of dirt, stumps, and unburned material remain.

13. Locate road drainage culverts and physical structures used for erosion control to avoid dumping water directly into stream channels or onto fill slopes or other areas of high erosion potential.

Approved 6/4/70 — Date
/s/ T. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

GENERAL MANAGEMENT DECISIONS (Continued)

14. Retain berms on fill sections of roads where needed to keep run-off from eroding fill slopes.

15. Permit no new summer home areas.

16. Schedule slash burning after Labor Day.

17. Discourage use of soap, detergents, or bleaches in any lake, stream, or spring.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

GENERAL MANAGEMENT DECISIONS
For All Multiple Use Management Zones, Except Special Zone.

1. Protect wildlife habitat and esthetics on areas selected for sagebrush eradication by:

   a. Preventing damage to willows and aspen.

   b. Leaving sufficient areas of sagebrush to adequately protect the habitat of small animals, sage grouse, and other birds.

   c. Designing control areas so all prominent edges will be irregular and natural appearing.

2. Locate and construct fences in a manner which will minimize impact on esthetics.

3. Locate, improve, and construct trails which fully provide for soil stability and esthetic values.

4. Restore, improve, or maintain fisheries habitat to provide for quality game fish.

5. Maintain wildlife populations at levels that will not damage habitat or other values.

6. Provide for fish passage in designing and installing drainage structures.

7. Protect important wildlife habitat in locating roads and planning and executing other project work.

8. Where practical, limit oil, gas, and mineral exploration access to use of existing roads.

9. Use both grass seeding and physical structures to restore soil stability for rehabilitation in closing temporary roads.

10. Cut timber adjacent to live stream channels only when stream regimen or fishery qualities will not be adversely affected.

11. Where timber to be cut extends to live stream channels, require directional tree felling and a buffer strip in which tractors will not be permitted, to prevent damage to stream regimen.

12. Accomplish slash piling and burning so no unsightly piles or windrows of dirt, stumps, and unburned material remain.

Approved 6/4/70 — Date
/s/ F. G. Osborn — District Forest Ranger
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

GENERAL MANAGEMENT DECISIONS

13. Locate road drainage culverts and physical structures used for erosion control to avoid dumping water directly into stream channels or onto fill slopes or other areas of high erosion potential.

14. Retain berms on fill sections of roads where needed to keep run-off from eroding fill slopes.

15. Permit no new summer home areas.

16. Schedule slash burning after Labor Day.

17. Discourage use of soap, detergents, or bleaches in any lake, stream, or spring.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ F. G. Osborn
District Forest Ranger

Wm. T. Cashle
Forest Supervisor

SECTION 310 - CREST ZONE

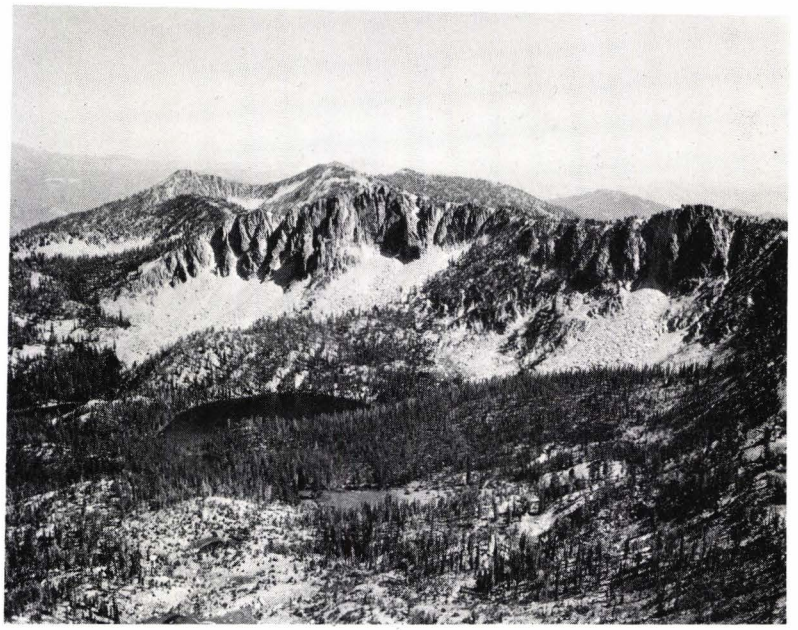
TABLE OF CONTENTS

311 - ZONE DEFINITION

312 - ZONE CHARACTERISTICS

313 - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

314 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS



REPRESENTATIVE ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
CREST ZONE

CHAPTER 300 - MANAGEMENT ZONES

310 - CREST ZONE

311 - ZONE DEFINITION. This zone comprises the "higher-elevation" areas, with predominantly alpine and subalpine vegetative cover types. It is a heavy producer of water, largely from deep snowpacks. High-intensity summer rains are not uncommon. The ecologic balance is delicate; hence, protection of watershed values is the most essential consideration in all uses and activities. The zone contains much of the Region's spectacular scenery and considerable suitable fish and wildlife habitat. Many areas are well suited to dispersed mountain-type recreation, such as hiking, riding, hunting, and fishing. In accessible areas, the extended snow season presents an attractive opportunity for winter sports.

312 - ZONE CHARACTERISTICS. The terrain in this zone is frequently steep and rocky, often with easily disturbed and shallow soils. Elevations range from about 8,000 to over 13,000 feet. Much of the higher terrain is above timberline and barren.

Trees are generally slow growing and of noncommercial quality. Common species are subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce, and limber pine. They occur mostly in stringers or patches, usually along stream courses. Scattered subalpine basins with perennial grass-forb types are often present. Severe climatic conditions, short growing seasons, temperature extremes, and thin soils contribute to the generally low vegetative growth potential. Average annual precipitation ranges from 25 to 80 inches.

Scattered small lakes, mostly of glacial origin, are often present. Many of these lakes and associated streams provide suitable fish habitat and good fishing. The zone provides important summer habitat for wildlife. Limited areas are suitable for domestic livestock use.

313 - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION. Protect or improve the yield of usable water and other watershed values. Safeguard or enhance natural beauty and opportunities for dispersed recreation. Maintain or develop fish and wildlife habitat. Permit other compatible and desirable resource uses and activities.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

314 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

CREST ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
1. Protect or enhance natural beauty values, especially in the foreground and "backdrop" views visible from Travel Influence and Water Influence Zones.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Provide for disposal of high water yields without damage to watershed and other resources.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Provide for big-game forage requirements in the management of areas used by both livestock and big game.			X								
4. Limit recreation facilities to those needed for fire protection, sanitation, and public safety.				X							
5. Reserve from use of range livestock adequate forage, if available, to meet the needs of pack and saddle stock.			X								
6. Require feeding of hay or supplements to pack and saddle stock, where necessary, to protect watershed values.				X		X	X	X			X
7. Require outfitters and contractors to feed hay or supplements to pack and saddle stock in areas where native forage is needed by recreationists' pack and saddle stock.						X	X	X			
8. Avoid increasing the potential for snow avalanches in timber cutting or removal.	X	X						X			
9. Discourage installation of water storage or diversion facilities where ready access is a problem.	X					X					

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

314 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS
CREST ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
10. Protect natural beauty and watershed values in the location, design, and construction of radar and radio facilities.						X				X	X
11. Take needed action, in management of other resources, to provide for the protection or improvement of spawning beds of anadromous fish.	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
12. Consider relative suitability and need for other uses and activities, in choosing between equally desirable sites for recreation development.				X		X					

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

CREST ZONE

Description

This zone consists of approximately 6,000 acres in the southern most portion of the District. Elevations range between 9,600 and 12,450 feet. Headwaters for the Sweetwater, Blair Creek, Little Sweetwater, and East Sweetwater streams originate here. The Sweetwater Needles, Atlantic Peak, Christina Pass, Sioux Pass, Granite Peak, Pabst Peak, and Rennecker Peak are prominent landmarks.

Although the boundaries of two sheep allotments include all of the zone, suitable livestock range is quite limited. The permittee has not put sheep on the entire allotments since 1960.

Timber growth is characterized by gnarled and twisted spruce, alpine fir, and limber pine.

Soils are granitic and somewhat unstable and shallow. Because of a short growing season, forage production is low. The area generally is in a satisfactory watershed condition.

Habitat is provided for a small population of big horn sheep. Past history and use might indicate that a habitat conflict exists between domestic sheep and big horn sheep.

Wildlife present, for all or parts of the year, includes elk, deer, black bear, and smaller fur bearers such as mink, marten, and pika rabbit.

Two poor trails traverse this zone, one from the Sweetwater Guard Station to Christina Pass and the other from the East Sweetwater River to Sioux Pass. Christina Pass would be a popular route for outfitters and the public for travel to Christina Lake and the Shoshone National Forest if a good trail was provided. Christina Pass provides a scenic view into Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

The high mountains are uniquely esthetic and attract a limited number of mountain climbers and hikers. These two activities may become the primary recreation uses.

Management Decisions

1. Discourage uses or activities that would adversely effect big horn sheep habitat.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

J. J. Kowalicky — District Forest Ranger

Wm E Deshler — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

CREST ZONE (Continued)

2. Reconstruct the Christina Pass and Sioux Pass Trails.

3. Take advantage of management opportunities that would improve big horn sheep habitat.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

C-1 BIG HORN SHEEP HABITAT

Description

This is the most remote and rugged portion of the Crest Zone.

Part of the area is included in the Sweetwater Sheep allotment. While all of the unit is classified as unsuitable for use by domestic sheep, they will graze some of the area unless controlled.

Big horn sheep have been stocked in this area by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department. Due to the rugged terrain, hunting is very difficult. Only four rams have been killed since the area was opened to hunting in 1963. From this record, coupled with winter sightings during Game and Fish Commission surveillance flights, it is assumed that only a small herd is present.

Elk from the herd in the Sweetwater drainage are often pushed into this country during hunting season. While this herd contains 800 to 1,000 head, the numbers pushed into this area and the extent of forage use are not known.

Management Objective

Manage this area primarily for big horn sheep habitat.

Management Decisions

1. Permit no domestic livestock grazing.

Approved 6/11/70 /s/ T. J. Kovalicky
Date District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

C-2 CHRISTINA PASS

Description

Christina Pass is located near the southern end of this District and is on the boundary that separates the Lander District of the Shoshone National Forest from the Jim Bridger District of the Bridger National Forest. The scenic views from this area are quite outstanding and two other Western states, Colorado and Utah, may be viewed from its summit.

A trail, starting near the Sweetwater Guard Station and going through this pass, was at one time used by Forest Service personnel (in the early 1900's) for travel to the Supervisor's Office, then located in Lander, Wyoming. Approximately four miles of this trail is easy to follow and receives some maintenance. The remaining two miles is almost impossible to find and is not maintained. Usable portions of the trail are heavily used during the hunting season and practically not at all during the summer months. After reaching the Pass, it is only two miles to the nearest road and the eastern end of Christina Lake.

Management Objective

Provide suitable access and develop an overlook with interpretive signing.

Management Decisions

1. Develop an overlook with interpretive signing at Christina Pass.
2. Install sanitary facilities at the Christina Pass Overlook.
3. Reconstruct the Christina Pass Trail.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

CREST ZONE

Description

This zone consists of approximately 13,500 acres located in the headwaters of Rock Creek and Tosi Creek. The area is characterized by broad, grass-sedge basins interspersed with pockets of alpine type timber, sagebrush, and several small streams. The basin is surrounded by a sizeable shelf area of almost bare rock culminating in a number of high, barren peaks. Soils are generally shallow, intermingled with frequent outcropping of rocks. Elevations vary from 8,500 feet to 11,370 feet at Tosi Peak.

Portions of the Rock Creek sheep allotment and the Beaver-Twin Creek cattle allotments are in the zone. Cattle use is very minor and grazing use is primarily limited to a band of about 1,000 sheep for approximately three weeks.

Vehicle access is limited to primitive truck, jeep, and horse trails that lead from Tosi and Rock Creek into the area. With the possible exception of snow machine use, big game hunting is the present primary recreation activity. There are a few mountain sheep in the high elevations and moose, deer, and elk in the lower regions. Present access is adequate to meet the needs of the administrator and the public. As use increases in the future, it may be necessary to place some restriction on vehicle use in parts of the area as well as to take corrective action on areas where resource damage might develop.

There is an increasing amount of use by over-the-snow machines as part of the loop from the Green River up Rock Creek and into the basin, down Tosi Creek, and back to the Green River. It is easy for someone unfamiliar with the country to get lost between Rock Creek and Tosi Creek. There are no fishable lakes but several large, snow-fed ponds are present. Since timber within the area is scattered, it is an essential part of big game habitat. Predator or rodent control would be of limited value and would be an unnecessary hazard to recreation users.

Management Decisions

1. Reserve and manage timber stands for big game habitat.

2. Limit vehicle access to existing primitive roads.

3. Maintain or improve habitat for bighorn sheep.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

CREST ZONE (continued)

4. Allow no chemical, predator, or rodent control.

5. Mark snow machine trails between Rock Creek and Tosi Creek.

6. Authorize no road construction.

7. Maintain existing roads only to the extent needed to prevent soil erosion and to provide for public safety.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. A. Osborne
District Forest Ranger

W. E. Erstad
Forest Supervisor

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

SECTION 320 - INTERMEDIATE ZONE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

321 - ZONE DEFINITION

322 - ZONE CHARACTERISTICS

323 - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

324 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

REPRESENTATIVE ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
INTERMEDIATE ZONE

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

CHAPTER 300 - MANAGEMENT ZONES

320 - INTERMEDIATE ZONE

321 - ZONE DEFINITION. This zone comprises the "middle-elevation" areas where conditions are most favorable for growing commercial sawtimber and livestock forage. It is also a significant water producer. The zone provides important habitat for many big-game and small game animals, upland game birds, other animals and birds, and fish. Recreation use is dispersed and of "back-country" variety, with considerable big-game hunting and stream and lake fishing. Some scenic attractions are included.

322 - ZONE CHARACTERISTICS. This is the most extensive zone in the Region. It generally extends from the Lower Zone to the Crest Zone, occupying lands from about 3,500 feet in places to as high as 11,000 feet.

It contains most of the commercial timber, principally ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, and aspen. Much of the range resource also is in this zone. Timber stands are often interspersed with open areas suitable for domestic livestock grazing. Openings vary from small grassy "parks" to sagebrush-grass areas of several thousand acres. The diversity of vegetation and cover types provides habitat favorable for many species of wildlife.

Annual precipitation generally ranges from 16 to 35 inches, and is often greatly in excess of moisture losses due to evapotranspiration. The zone provides much water to underground aquifers and streams.

Climatic factors and growing conditions generally favor maintenance of enough ground cover for satisfactory watershed conditions. However, protection of soil and water values, in many areas with erodible soil types or steep terrain, coupled with fairly heavy precipitation, requires the use of special management practices in the harvest of timber and forage.

323 - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION. Obtain optimum sustained production of quality timber, forage, and wildlife habitat, consistent with (1) maintenance or improvement of usable water yield and satisfactory watershed, lake, and stream conditions; (2) maintenance or enhancement of opportunities for dispersed recreation; and (3) safe-guarding or enhancing natural beauty. Permit other compatible and desirable resource uses and activities.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

324 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS INTERMEDIATE ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
1. Recognize, by modified management practices, the natural beauty values of foreground and "backdrop" views visible from Travel Influence and Water Influence Zones.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Avoid increasing the potential for snow avalanches, in timber cutting or removal.	X	X						X			
3. Limit recreation facilities to those needed for fire protection, sanitation, and public safety.				X							
4. Locate improvements in safe areas of low fire hazard or in other areas that can be adequately safeguarded.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
5. Design cutting units, in timber harvest, to open up browse understory and produce maximum "edge" effect, where desirable.		X									
6. Protect or enhance livestock forage and wildlife habitat values in timber harvest.		X						X			
7. Convert flammable cover types to less flammable vegetation in areas with significant values and high fire risk.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
8. Protect needed browse for big game and habitat for other wildlife, in sagebrush eradication.	X		X			X					
9. Leave untreated cover areas needed for wildlife habitat in revegetation projects.	X		X			X					

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

324 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS INTERMEDIATE ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
10. Reserve from use of range livestock adequate forage, if available, to meet the needs of pack and saddle stock.			X								
11. Require feeding of hay or supplements to pack and saddle stock, where necessary, to protect watershed values.				X		X	X	X			X
12. Require outfitters and contractors to feed hay or supplements to pack and saddle stock in areas where native forage is needed by recreationists' pack and saddle stock.						X	X	X			
13. Take needed action, in management of other resources, to provide for the protection or improvement of spawning beds of anadromous fish.	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
14. Minimize possible disruptions of livestock and big-game range use, in location of plantations and regeneration areas.		X									
15. Provide for big-game forage requirements in the management of areas used by both livestock and big game.			X								
16. Convert old-growth timber to thrifty young stands to reduce losses from insects and diseases, where feasible and desirable.		X									
17. Consider relative suitability and need for other uses and activities, in choosing between equally desirable sites for recreation development.				X		X					

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

INTERMEDIATE ZONE

Description

The Intermediate Zone contains approximately 110,682 acres of land that lie between 7,500 and 9,500 feet above sea level. It borders the Bridger Wilderness for almost the length of the District. Average annual precipitation varies between 16 and 20 inches.

Soils generally consist of a thin layer of decomposed granite covering rock flows, sands, gravels, and boulders often 20 feet or more in diameter. Except for highly productive meadows, soils are only moderately fertile.

This zone provides excellent dispersed recreation opportunities. Developed recreation sites are lacking, but there are many quality sites suitable for improvement. Large portions are accessible only by horse or foot travel.

Vegetation varies from large areas of bare or sparsely vegetated, rough, rocky, topography to areas of dense timber and grass. Sagebrush slopes and small to rather extensive stands of aspen typify the lower portion while stands of lodgepole pine timber interspersed with meadows and with scattered pockets of Engelmann spruce and Douglas-fir characterize the upper portions. The entire zone is divided into grazing allotments and is used by either sheep or cattle. Approximately one-third of the forage used by 35,000 sheep and 3,000 cows is produced here.

Six miles of the Fremont Sheep Driveway pass through this zone. Driveway use over the past 70 years has caused some minor soil erosion. Lighter use in recent years has resulted in some improvement. Due to the location of the driveway away from the main roads, there is no serious conflict with esthetic values, recreation, or other uses.

An extensive fencing program is underway in the Big Sandy area. In order to initiate a herderless management system, several sheep allotments are being completely fenced with sheep-tight fences not over 36 inches in height in order to facilitate movement of big game and their young.

An elk feed ground located in Muddy Canyon is used to feed approximately 600 to 700 head of elk each winter. Two other feed grounds, located just outside the Forest boundary, at Fall Creek and Scab Creek, cause increased use on the adjacent forest range. The Sweetwater drainage

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kowalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm D Dekker
Forest Supervisor

INTERMEDIATE ZONE (Continued)

receives spring and fall pressure from a large elk herd. This herd is one of the few left in Wyoming that does not spend the winter on a feed ground. Important elk calving areas are located in the vicinity of Lamreaux Meadows, Burnt Lake, Scab Lake, Sweeney Creek, and Sweetwater Basin. Deer, moose, and bear populations are moderate and pose no special management problems. In general, the Intermediate Zone is very important to all type of wildlife.

Approximately 200 acres of lodgepole pine sawtimber have been harvested within the last 30 years. These cutover areas are overstocked with 12 to 20 year old lodgepole pine saplings. The only present timber harvest operations consist of small pole sales to local ranchers.

Serious mountain pine beetle activity is now evident from Elkhart Park to Boulder Lake. South from Boulder Lake to the Sweetwater, beetle activity is sporadic and generally confined to open and isolated patches of old trees. This insect-killed timber has substantially increased the fire potential in some areas.

The transportation system consists of 25 miles of primitive road and approximately 100 miles of trail. Most of the trails are in poor condition and need relocation or reconstruction. Some new permanent system roads are planned to provide better access to the District for all purposes.

A number of special land uses are permitted and include pastures, outfitter camps, cabins, fences, ditches, dams, and a guest lodge. These uses provide important services to an increasing number of recreationists and support local business.

Management Decisions

1. Reforest cutover and burned areas on lands managed for timber production if natural regeneration does not stock the area satisfactorily within five years.

2. Keep cutting units which may fall immediately adjacent to the Wilderness boundary to a maximum of five acres.

Approved 6/4/70 — Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

INTERMEDIATE ZONE (Continued)

3. Design transportation system and temporary work roads to discourage trespass in the Bridger Wilderness by motorized vehicles.

4. Keep clearcut timber harvest patches generally to 35 acres or less in size.

5. Where timber harvest is accomplished by clearcutting, leave uncut areas between patches that are generally equal to or greater in size than adjoining clearcut areas.

6. Blend clearcut timber harvest areas with existing landscape by using random cutting unit locations and shapes which will resemble natural meadows or open areas.

7. Where cutting is done adjacent to natural openings and meadows, generally design cutting units so as not to remove over 25 percent of the timber from the meadow or opening edge.

8. Avoid impairing game escape routes in timber sale layout.

9. Broadcast burning will be used generally only on areas where slash piling and burning is impractical.

10. Harvest timber only where soil depth exceeds 24 inches.

11. Harvest uncut areas only when reproduction on previously cut patches or the residual stand on either area is adequate to provide big game cover.

12. Clearcut no more than thirty percent of the timbered area in any general drainage basin, including road clearing.

Approved _____
Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O Dewitt
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-1 INVENTORIED RECREATION SITES

Description

The "National Forest Recreation Survey" of the early sixties, inventoried 101 potential recreation sites (totaling 3,272 acres) on this District. Present cover varies from young to overmature timber and from mixed aspen and conifer to pure stands of either. Overmature trees of all species are highly vulnerable to disease or attack by insects. Aspen stands of any age cannot withstand heavy trampling by people or livestock.

Some of these sites have been or are planned for development. Some sites may never be developed because of changes in the patterns of land use. Because of this, not all of these sites are shown on the District Multiple Use Map. The ones that do appear represent areas of quality recreational opportunities.

Management must provide for recreation cover. Sites must be protected from road encroachment and heavy livestock use. Timber should be managed to provide a suitable cover prior to campground development.

Management Objective

Maintain or enhance site quality for future recreation facility development.

Management Decisions

1. Provide suitable cover prior to campground development.
2. On sites where harvesting of overmature timber is done to establish new cover, plant within two years after cutting if natural regeneration does not occur.
3. Interplant aspen sites where necessary to obtain a future suitable conifer overstory.
4. Plan and construct range improvements to complement recreation values.
5. Salt livestock away from these sites.
6. Allow no road or trail construction.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

L. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-2 WILDLIFE AND DISPERSED RECREATION AREAS - SILVER CREEK

Description

This unit is bounded on the east by the Silver Creek drainage and on the west by the Cottonwood-East Fork Road Travel Influence Zone. The north end is the Wilderness boundary and the south end the National Forest boundary.

The Pocket Creek jeep road, running north and south, provides the only access into this unit. It crosses private land outside the National Forest boundary for which there is no public right-of-way. The jeep road has poor alignment and excessive grades. It is causing watershed damage along its entire three mile length.

The unit is composed of steep ridges and rocky outcrops interspersed with scattered forest stands that provide important wildlife cover and areas for dispersed camping and hiking. Timber harvest in these scattered stands would reduce protective cover for wildlife and detract from the recreation potential. Many small meadows, marshes, and creeks are scattered throughout the drainage. Construction of access routes is impractical from either a resource or economic standpoint because of these wet areas and the rocky and steep, broken topography.

A primitive wood road extended up Cottonwood Creek but has been closed to use by the erosive forces of nature. The road, if re-opened, would have adverse effect on Cottonwood Creek due to the narrow canyon bottom.

The unit is undeveloped and somewhat remote. Private landowners successfully blocked public access for many years. A commercial hunting camp, under special-use permit, is located at the end of the Pocket Creek Road.

Hunting use is increasing. The area has a substantial moose population. There are several locations that could be developed into campgrounds if access was available. Present recreation use is oriented to big game hunting and dispersed recreation, including some travel into the Wilderness.

If the East Fork-Cottonwood Road was constructed, it would provide access to the northern end of this unit and use would intensify. The Pocket Creek jeep road would no longer be needed.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

W. O. Eschler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-2 (continued)

This unit lies within the Silver Creek cattle allotment. Proper distribution of livestock is difficult due to the steep topography and narrow bottom lands.

Management Objective

Retain the area in its relatively pristine state to enhance dispersed recreation use, avoid adverse impact on big game habitat and populations, and continue domestic livestock grazing.

Management Decisions

1. Allow no timber harvest except:

   a. Post and poles and dead or dying trees reachable from existing roads.

   b. Individual Christmas trees.

2. Block and restore the Pocket Creek jeep road to a natural state if the East Fork-Cottonwood Road is constructed.

3. Improve the Pocket Creek jeep road to eliminate erosion and provide for public safety if the East Fork-Cottonwood Road is not constructed.

4. Provide for minimum road-end facilities that are needed to prevent pollution and protect the resources and esthetics.

5. Obtain road rights-of-way for the Pocket Creek Road if the East Fork-Cottonwood is not constructed.

6. Allow no new road construction or improvement of any type except as provided for above.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. J. Kavalicky
District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-4 AMERICAN MOLYBDENUM MINE - SPECIAL USE ROAD

Description

This road starts at the Water Influence Zone near the east end of the Temple Creek Summer Home Area and terminates at the mine inside the Bridger Wilderness. The total length is five miles, three of which are in the Intermediate Zone. The balance is in the Wilderness. Access to this road is through the Temple Creek Summer Home Area.

The road, formerly a system trail, was constructed in 1962 by the mining company to haul equipment to the mine. The location and alignment is poor and some erosion is occurring from excessive grades.

The mine owners are required to erect and maintain two road barriers to prevent unauthorized use. Hunters have cut the cables used as barriers in order to use this road. The first cable is located on the east edge of the summer home area; the second is on the Wilderness boundary. Between 1962 and 1965 trespass problems were frequent. New improved barricades were installed in 1965 and a more frequent checking schedule established. Even with these measures, at least one or two vehicles manage to get through each year.

In the six or seven years since this mine became established, only a few truckloads of ore have been removed. Should production significantly increase, several problems will have to be resolved. The present road will have to be reconstructed to provide for safe and economic operation of large ore trucks. It will be necessary to eliminate the need for these trucks to pass through the summer home area. This will involve approximately one-third of a mile of new road construction.

See S-5 for corresponding management units.

Management Objective

1. Correct existing and prevent additional erosion and trespass problems.

2. Return the road to a near natural condition if the claim should be relinquished to the Government.

Management Decisions

1. Correct erosion problems on the existing road by the use of water bars and grass seeding.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

L. J. Kowalchy — District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-4 (continued)

2. Reconstruct the existing road to proper alignment and grade standards before hauling for commercial production is allowed.

3. Construct a by-pass around the summer home area should the mine owners begin commercial operation.

4. Return this road to near natural conditions if the claims are relinquished.

5. Should the mine develop into a producing operation, limit standard of road reconstruction to the absolute minimum necessary for ore hauling.

6. Should road reconstruction become necessary, keep route relocation to an absolute minimum to protect resource values. Require gravel where native bearing surface is inadequate to prevent rutting.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-5 FREMONT SHEEP DRIVEWAY

Description

This unit consists of two separate sections of the Fremont Sheep Driveway. One section begins at the Forest boundary and extends three miles north to Big Sandy Openings. The other section begins near Mud Lake and continues north one mile to the Highline Trail.

Although some soil erosion is occurring and poor vegetative conditions exist, resource damage is not serious. On the upper section, the driveway coincides with the Fremont Recreation Trail. As recreation use increases some problem may develop if the two trails are not separated.

Management Objective

Restore the driveway to good watershed and esthetic conditions.

Management Decisions

1. Maintain the driveway.
2. Separate the driveway and recreation trail.
3. Manage driveway use to avoid its increasing in width or causing watershed damage.
4. Determine feasibility of realigning allotment boundaries to allow sheep to "feed" onto the Forest and minimize trailing.
5. Allow no overnight bedding or salting on the driveway where it coincides with the recreation trail.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

W. W. O'Carlo
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-6 SILVER CREEK UNIT

Description

This unit includes the National Forest area, outside of the Bridger Wilderness, which lies east of the Spring Creek drainage down to and including the entire Silver Creek drainage. The terrain is rough, broken, and extremely rocky. Timber is generally scattered and of poor quality, though there are several small bodies of commercial timber in the higher areas.

The land outside the National Forest is public domain. The terrain is similar to that within the National Forest. The Bureau of Land Management is planning to make the area which lies south of and adjacent to this unit a scenic area. They recently constructed an access road (the Scab Creek Road), which ends in the NW¼ of Section 19, T. 33 N., R. 106 W. primarily to serve recreation needs. They plan to maintain an existing (old Forest Service) trail to the Forest boundary which connects with Forest Service Trail No 1095, the Lowline Trail. They also plan a trail through the proposed scenic area to connect with Forest Service Trail No. 1109, the Sage Basin Trail.

There is no vehicle access to the National Forest boundary. The Bureau of Land Management plans will preclude road construction in the proposed scenic area. In addition, the sharp, rocky, and broken terrain makes road construction impractical.

There are about 16 lakes in this unit, including Toboggan Lakes, Divide Lake, and Scab Lake.

Management Objective

Manage the areas so as not to damage the pristine quality of the land.

Management Decisions

1. Construct no improvements except for trails needed to provide access to the Wilderness.

2. Construct and maintain trails to wilderness trail standards.

3. Limit live tree cutting to that needed for trail construction.

4. Allow cutting of dead trees where needed to meet the needs of recreation users and livestockmen.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

A. J. Kandutsky — District Forest Ranger

Wm D Deshler — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-7 SAGEBRUSH SPRAYED AREAS

Description

In 1960, these areas were sprayed with 2,4-D to control and reduce big sagebrush. As a result of the project, competition for water and nutrients was reduced and forage improvement occurred.

A total of 1,020 acres was sprayed in the Sweetwater sheep allotment. None of this acreage has been grazed by domestic livestock since 1960. In 1960, 500 acres were sprayed in the West Squaw sheep allotment. Although both areas have responded favorably to treatment and grazing pressures have been reduced, new sagebrush plants are invading.

The Sweetwater sheep allotment is used very heavily each fall and spring by a large herd of elk. They have moved into the sprayed areas due to the increase of forage. Elk use studies have been conducted each year since 1957.

Management Objective

Maintain maximum grass production and avoid over-use by either domestic livestock or big game or both.

Management Decisions

1. Maintain sagebrush control on areas used by domestic livestock.

2. Keep elk numbers at a level which will not cause habitat deterioration or significantly conflict with existing uses.

3. Avoid changes in permitted domestic livestock use which would increase competition with use by big game animals.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

L. J. Kawalichy
District Forest Ranger

W. E. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-8 IMPORTANT FISHABLE STREAMS

Description

These streams now have or could support a significant fish population. Species present are brook, rainbow, cutthroat, and a limited number of German brown. Brook trout out-number all other species.

All streams are free or relatively free of the effects of developments of any kind. Generally, the upper reaches are accessible only by foot or horse while the lower reaches are accessible to varying degrees by motor vehicle.

Population intensities vary from over-stocked to very light. The over-stocking results from an abundance of ideal habitat created by beaver dams and lack of fishing pressure. Under-stocking is due to the scarity of beaver ponds and the purity of the water which lacks the minerals essential for supporting high populations of fish life.

The streams included in these management units are: East Fork River, Irish Canyon Creek, Big Sandy Creek, Dutch Joe Creek, West Fork Squaw Creek, Middle Fork Squaw Creek, East Fork Squaw Creek, Little Sandy Creek, Blucher Creek, Station Creek, Sweetwater River, Little Sweetwater River, and East Sweetwater River.

Streamside esthetics are important to the fishermen for both viewing and hiking pleasure and the feeling of fishing in "wild" surroundings. Activities or uses which detract seriously from these values should be avoided.

Management Objective

Maintain or improve fish habitat and streamside esthetics.

Management Decisions

1. Allow no poison bait stations or cyanide guns.
2. Use native materials for range fences and assure that such fences can be easily crossed by the public.
3. Permit no salt grounds.
4. Keep beaver populations in balance with available food supply.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

I-8 (continued)

5. Plant beaver where desirable to improve fish habitat and where no adverse impact on other resources or uses will develop.

6. Limit developments to only those essential to management of adjacent areas.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

L. J. Kavalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-9 FEDERAL COOPERATIVE SNOW COURSE

Description

This snow course was established cooperatively to obtain data for water yield and stream flow predictions by the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and the Wyoming State Engineering Office.

It is located adjacent to the Pocket Creek jeep road. Recreation use is not heavy in this area except during the hunting season. Snow machine use on the Pocket Creek Road is increasing.

Refer to T-3, and W-2 for other snow course locations and descriptive material.

Management Objective

Retain snow courses at their present locations and protect them from damage due to resource uses or activities.

Management Decisions

1. Allow no road or trail construction or tree cutting, on or adjacent to the unit, that will influence snow accumulation.

2. By signing, alert snow machine users to snow course location and request their cooperation in avoiding it.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kowalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-10 ACCELERATED EROSION AREA

Description

This area is located in the Little Sweetwater drainage. The accelerated erosion is a direct result of domestic livestock and game animals trailing over an abandoned system trail. The resource damage consists of a gully approximately 200 yards long with a maximum depth of six feet.

The soil is granitic and easily eroded once channel cutting action is started.

This unit is within the Sweetwater sheep allotment which has not been grazed by domestic livestock since 1959.

Management Objective

Stabilize the gully to prevent further resource damage.

Management Decisions

1. Prevent further bank cutting and stabilize gully banks.
2. Block access to this trail to discourage domestic livestock and big game trailing.
3. Reseed with species that will not attract big game animals.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-11 PROPOSED FORTIFICATION MOUNTAIN SKI AREA EXPANSION

Description

Winter Sports, Inc., of Pinedale, Wyoming, have indicated their desire to expand their skiing operation into the Kelly Park drainage. Development will be on a glacial moraine with slopes of 45 percent and greater.

Vegetation consists of native grasses, forbs, and interspersed patches of aspen, pine, and spruce.

This expansion would greatly enhance the ski area and provide opportunity for a more economical operation. Developments would be based on the approved Winter Sports Area development plan.

Management Objective

Retain this area in a relatively undisturbed condition so it will be suitable for potential expansion of the present Fortification Mountain Ski and Winter Sports Area.

Management Decisions

1. Limit cutting of timber to that necessary to provide ski runs and lifts or enhance winter sports connected activities.

2. Require clearing methods in ski run construction which minimizes soil erosion.

3. Limit road development or improvement to that necessary for Winter Sports Area development.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

J. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger

Wm E Leshin — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-12 WILDLIFE AND DISPERSED RECREATION - BIG SANDY

Description

This unit involves the corridor which lies between the road from Dutch Joe to the Big Sandy Openings and the Bridger Wilderness and the corridor between the Travel Influence Zone along the Highline Trail and the Bridger Wilderness.

The Big Sandy Openings is a focal point for recreation activity containing a 12-unit campground, Wilderness entrance facilities, 18 summer home sites, and the Big Sandy Guest Ranch, plus many undeveloped but heavily used camping spots. This management unit contains several trails and provides opportunity for primitive camping, fishing, hunting, hiking, and "off the beaten path" entrance to the Bridger Wilderness. Camping at unimproved locations is very popular with the people from Southwestern Wyoming and increasing numbers of people from Utah and other states.

Primitive roads penetrate into Sedgewick Meadows, Dutch Joe Creek, Temple Creek, Lookout Creek, and Squaw Creek. A Forest Service trail winds through this unit, passing near the upper termini of these roads. The area contains several large and continuous stands of sawtimber intermingled with meadows, steep ridges, several small canyons, and numerous springs and creeks. Prime attractions for the fisherman are the many beaver dams that offer quality fishing.

Several NFRS sites are located in this unit. Campground development on these sites, along with construction of necessary access roads, would adversely effect watershed, wildlife, and some important recreation values.

Much of the corridor is habitat for a substantial number of elk, deer, and moose.

Elk season attracts scores of hunters. Hunting is considered good to excellent. Deer and moose hunting activity is increasing.

There is high potential for large-scale, full facility development in the rather extensive, flat areas surrounding the Big Sandy Openings and in areas immediately adjacent to them on the west. Development of this potential will greatly increase the importance of and need for the lands within this management unit for dispersed recreation purposes.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalcik
District Forest Ranger

W O Deskins
Forest Supervisor

I-12 (continued)

All of the unit is within sheep allotments. Sheep tight fences have been constructed in the southern most portion and the sheep are turned loose to graze without being herded. There is also about one-half mile of fence at the east end of Sedgewick Meadows which prevents sheep, under the same type of management, from coming off the Upper Dutch Joe sheep allotment.

South Temple, Dutch Joe, and Lookout Creek are rather deep and fairly steep sided ravines. The ridges between them have stands of lodgepole pine, spruce, sub-alpine fir, and aspen. Roads which would be necessary to harvest this timber would have to cross the three mentioned streams in difficult and steep terrain. Due to topography and the narrowness of the corridor, roads and clearcut areas would have high potential for unfavorable impacts on the very important dispersed recreation values and/or the three important streams and their side drainages. A small amount of timber was harvested from one area many years ago and likely accounts for one or more of the primitive roads which now exist.

Management Objective

Protect the highly important esthetic, watershed, wildlife, and domestic livestock grazing values to maintain a quality area for primitive and dispersed recreation use.

Management Decisions

1. Allow no timber harvest except:

   a. Posts, poles, and dead or dying trees reachable from existing roads.

   b. Individual Christmas trees.

2. Allow predator control stations except within one-quarter mile of roads or trails and only between September 15 and June 15.

3. Retain existing roads on the Forest system but improve them only to the extent needed to prevent resource damage and provide for public safety.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. J. Kowalinsky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

1-12 (Continued)

4. Construct no new roads.

5. Provide minimum sanitation facilities needed to prevent pollution and protect recreation values and esthetics.

6. Construct range fences so they will not interfere with movement of big game animals. Keep fence heights generally to 36 inches or less. Use no barb wire in new construction. Replace barbed strands on old sections of fence, except for the one along the National Forest boundary.

7. Provide gates on ridges, at all road and trail crossings and in drainages and in no case more than one-fourth mile apart, to facilitate public horse and foot travel.

8. Construct no additional fencing, except for completion of the Sedgewick Meadows-Crows Nest fence and the Lower Dutch Joe fence.

Approved 6/4/79 — Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-13 ELK FEED GROUND - MUDDY CANYON

Description

This feed ground is under cooperative agreement between the Forest Service and Wyoming State Game and Fish Commission. It is located just inside the National Forest boundary in Muddy Canyon. A primitive road which leaves the county road near the Big Sandy P. O., provides the only vehicular access. The area is not visible from the county road.

Approximately 600 head of elk use this feed ground every winter. They start arriving about the middle of November and leave between April and May.

Muddy Creek flows through the feed ground area. Its banks are stable and no soil erosion is evident. Vegetation in the canyon is a composite of sage-grass on meadows and slopes mixed with islands of pure stands of aspen. Highlining of aspen is very evident - some have been killed.

Cheat grass is invading the open slopes, apparently originating from the commercial hay fed to the elk. Some fire hazard has developed, though it is limited in size and potential. In the past, wire and string from the hay bales were carelessly stored or allowed to become scattered in the creek and on the land.

This unit is within the Muddy Canyon sheep allotment. Sheep graze within the confines of the canyon and feed ground. There is no apparent resource conflict.

Elk hunters camp in the area to hunt the adjacent National Forest areas.

Management Objective

Retain the feed ground providing that no damage to the soil and/or water resources develops.

Management Decisions

1. Retain the feed ground.
2. Keep elk numbers to a level which will prevent erosion and watershed damage from developing.
3. Control cheat grass so it will not develop into a serious wildfire hazard.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

E. J. Kowalicky — District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-14 WILDLIFE AND DISPERSED RECREATION AREAS
SKYLINE DRIVE - HALF MOON LAKE

Description

The Intermediate Zone between Fremont Lake and Half Moon Lake contains areas which, because of their proximity to the large lakes, Skyline Drive Road, Fortification Mountain Ski Area, and Faler's Resort, are subject to close scrutiny and consequently have high value for esthetics and dispersed recreation. In addition, the area is important wildlife habitat and supports substantial populations of elk, deer, and moose.

These lands are being increasingly used by the public in conjunction with recreational activities within the adjacent Travel and Water Influence Zones. Hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, picnicing, and artifact searching are the more popular activities. Considerable time is spent by sightseers who stop at various viewpoints on the Skyline Drive Road just to enjoy the many fine views. Spectacular views are available to skiers using the facilities of the Fortification Mountain Ski Area.

The Skyline Drive Road, which provides access to this unit, is presently being reconstructed to a 20 foot graveled surfaced standard from the Fremont Road junction to Faler's Resort. In the near future, this road will be reconstructed to Elkhart Park. Three constructed vista points offer outstanding views into this unit.

Road access within the unit is presently restricted to an old logging road east of Faler's Resort and a poorly located horse trail from Faler's Resort to the Pole Creek Trail. Development of new roads could cause undesirable effects on the distribution and migration of big game and the esthetic values of the area.

Hunting pressure is heavy due to the accessibility and proximity of these areas to local population centers and commercial outfitting provided at Faler's Resort.

The vegetation varies from sagebrush to aspen to conifer covered slopes. Timber areas are patchy to continuous and have a species composition of lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, and aspen. Fall coloration is highlighted because of the frequent intermixing of aspen, shrubs, and hardwoods.

The area from Elkhart Park to the north slope of Half Moon Lake contains stands of commercial size lodgepole pine infested with mountain pine

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

I-14 (continued)

bark beetle. While some of the area is loggable with present equipment, access road construction would be either difficult or would traverse steep slopes or highly visible scenic areas. Road construction and timber harvesting activities could seriously affect the population, distribution, and cover of the elk herds and would detract from esthetic and recreation values.

Increasing heavy recreation development and use is predicted because of the "chain" of large lakes which border or thrust into the unit, reconstruction of the Skyline Drive Road, possible expansion of the Fortification Mountain Ski Area, entrances to the Bridger Wilderness, Faler's Resort, and the proximity to Pinedale with its increasing importance as a historical hub for the "mountain man" and beaver trapping era. This relatively narrow corridor between intensively developed road and recreation areas and the Bridger Wilderness, which this unit represents, will be of extremely high importance for dispersed recreation use. This use is far more important than harvest or salvage of the relatively small amount of sawtimber involved.

Winter sports enthusiasts use portions of this unit for snow machine activities. It is apparent that this sport will continue to increase in popularity.

The Pole Creek cattle allotment overlaps this unit. Any planned range improvements must be located and designed to minimize impacts on esthetics and allow movement of big game, hikers, and horsemen.

Management Objective

Retain and/or enhance the highly important esthetic, recreation, wildlife, and domestic grazing values so as to maintain a quality area for primitive and dispersed recreation use and not impair important scenic values.

Management Decisions

1. Allow no timber harvest except as follows:

   a. Selective cutting of post and pole material and dead and dying trees reachable from existing roads.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

L. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger

Wm. E. Deskins — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-14 (continued)

b. Individual Christmas trees.

2. Allow no new road construction except for a connecting road from Little Half Moon Lake to the Meadow Lake Road.

3. Relocate the Faler Trail.

4. Obliterate and rehabilitate the old logging roads.

5. Discourage off-road vehicle use except for snow machines.

6. Design, locate, and construct range facilities that will not adversely affect dispersed recreation use, esthetics, or movement of big game, hikers, and/or horsemen.

7. Allow no type conversions.

8. Allow no predator control bait stations.

9. Allow no garbage dumps.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kavalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-15 BIG GAME WINTER RANGE

Description

This unit is primarily a grass-sage area adjacent to the Forest boundary and surrounding the lower one-half of Boulder Lake. Patches of aspen and evergreen trees are also scattered throughout this unit. The soils vary in depth from exposed rock to deep pockets. They are sandy in texture, and are classified as glacial moraine.

Grasses and forbs are generally in good condition. Ground cover varies from good to fair. Browse plants, such as bitterbrush and big sagebrush, are moderately hedged.

Cattle permitted on the Burnt Lake cattle allotment normally utilize this unit between July 1 and September 15 of each year. The cattle stay close to Boulder Lake since this is their only source of water. Groups of them are often seen between the Boulder Lake Road and the lake. Distribution could be improved by developing stock watering ponds on the ridge south of Boulder Lake.

The area is winter range for deer and it is moderately used between November and May. Elk also use this unit if there is an early winter with an unusual amount of snow. There does not appear to be any serious competition between cattle and deer for the forage.

Access is limited to several primitive roads and trails on both sides of the lake which appear to have been developed for the salting of livestock or reaching of timber stands located adjacent to this area. Erosion damage varies from light to moderate depending upon the steepness of the topography. Hunters use these roads with standard and four-wheel drive vehicles.

A 50 unit, full facility campground is planned for the upper end of Boulder Lake. The Boulder Lake Road will serve as the main access route. This road borders a portion of this unit on the south side of Boulder Lake. With facility development, dispersed recreation use by hikers will increase in this unit.

Management Objective

Maintain the resource characteristics important for continued use as a big game winter range.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

J. J. Kavalich — District Forest Ranger

Wm. E. Deshler — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-15 (continued)

Management Decisions

1. Allow removal of dead trees only.

2. Limit road construction to those needed for recreation development and administration.

3. Obliterate and rehabilitate old roads and trails that are causing watershed damage.

4. Allow no garbage dumps.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm E Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-16 SWEENEY CREEK ROAD

Description

The Sweeney Creek Road connects with the Skyline Drive Road one mile above the National Forest boundary. The road extends up the Sweeney Creek drainage for three miles. It is presently a primitive road with erosion damage ranging from light to moderate. Surface rock makes the road impractical for sedan travel.

The road receives moderate summer use and heavy use in the fall. Since it is close to the Town of Pinedale, many people use it to reach Sweeney Creek for fishing, camping, and hiking. It is very popular with younger people in search of trails to explore with their motor bikes. Several commercial outfitters use it in the spring for bear hunting. In the fall, hunter camps occupy choice roadside locations. Commercial outfitters working out of Pinedale use the road to take their guests elk hunting in Sweeney Creek Basin.

There is some indication that the road was originally used to harvest timber from the Sweeney Creek drainage. The ruins of several old cabins are near the end of the road. Sweeney Creek itself was reportedly excellent fishing before the beaver were trapped out and their dams washed away.

The portion of Sweeney Creek drainage that this road passes through is rather scenic. Large boulders dot the drainage bottom with Sweeney Creek paralleling the road in many places. The topography rises quickly to adjacent ridge tops. The road terminates near a large marshy meadow. This road penetrates into I-14.

Management Objective

Maintain the Sweeney Creek Road as a primitive access facility. Refer to I-14 for background information.

Management Decisions

1. Limit timber cutting to that needed for public safety.
2. Allow no poison bait stations or cyanide guns.
3. Salt livestock away from this unit.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

E. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O Dishler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-16 (continued)

4. Allow no commercial outfitter camps.

5. Reconstruct or improve the Sweeney Creek Road only to the extent needed to prevent erosion and provide for public safety.

6. Provide minimum facilities needed to protect the resources and esthetics.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kowalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm. D. Destler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-17 ELK CALVING AREAS

Description

These areas are on Muddy Ridge, approximately one mile northeast of the Muddy feed ground, and in the area between Chicken Creek and Blucher Creek. The latter parallels the Forest boundary. Elk depend on them for calving habitat.

An average of 600 elk use the Muddy feed ground. The elk herd using the Blucher Creek area winters on open range and averages about 300 head. Each spring, the elk cows inhabit these units until their calves have been born and are old enough to travel.

Both units contain aspen hillsides that blend into the edges of dense timber stands. The elk graze in the aspen-meadow types and use the conifer stands for escape cover. Portions of these stands contain commercial sawtimber.

Normally, elk will utilize these units before sheep are permitted on the Forest. There does not appear to be a conflict for available forage between the elk and domestic sheep.

The Muddy unit is at least one mile from the nearest road. It is not likely that jeeps or trail bikes will become a threat. The Block and Tackle Road bisects the Blucher Creek unit. This low-standard road provides access during the summer and fall months. Several other jeep roads parallel or enter this unit from bordering Bureau of Land Management lands. Hunters are the primary users.

Management Objective

Protect the habitat required to insure a continued availability of the elk calving areas.

Management Decisions

1. Allow timber cutting only for administrative purposes.
2. Allow no new road or trail construction.
3. Allow no special use developments.
4. Discourage off-road vehicle use except for snow machines.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm E Deskins
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-17 (continued)

5. Salt livestock away from this unit.

6. Allow no predator control stations.

7. Block existing jeep roads in the Blucher Creek area if necessary to prevent travel that would jeopardize or harass normal calving operations.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-18 MUDDY RIDGE ROAD

Description

The Muddy Ridge Road enters the National Forest boundary from adjacent Bureau of Land Management lands. It crosses a one-half section of State owned land, within the National Forest boundary presently leased to Mr. Hod Sanders, and joins with the Sublette County Road just west of the old Leckie Ranch.

The road was constructed to primitive standards and once served as the access and haul road for the Aspen Hollow Timber Sale. It has poor alignment and excessive grades. Bridges or culverts are lacking. Soil erosion varies from light to severe along its four-mile length. In several places, deep wheel ruts have developed. In wet weather, the clay soil makes driving dangerous and, at times, impossible.

This road is primarily used by hunters seeking elk, deer, or moose. It also provides needed administrative access. Sheep permittees use this road to enter the Muddy Ridge sheep allotment. One outfitter's camp, under special use permit, is located near its upper terminus.

The road passes through several large stands of sawtimber, aspen stands, and large meadows before it terminates on top of Muddy Ridge.

Management Objective

Stop further erosion, repair the present watershed damage, and provide sufficient maintenance to prevent new damage from occurring.

Management Decisions

1. Reconstruct, relocate, or improve the Muddy Ridge Road to the extent necessary to eliminate erosion, provide for public safety, and restore roadside esthetics.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalishy
District Forest Ranger

W. O. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-19 BIG GAME ESCAPE ROUTES

Description

There are two critical big game escape routes on the District. The Pool Creek unit, located northeast of the Sweetwater Guard Station, is bounded on the west by the Sweetwater River and on the east by Blair Creek. The Squaw Creek unit, located near the Forest boundary, is one-half mile west of Chicken Creek.

The Pool Creek unit contains several narrow stringers of poor quality conifer timber extending from the Sweetwater River into Blair Creek Basin, interspersed with numerous, small meadows and creek bottoms. The entire unit is rather open and void of large continuous stands of trees.

The Squaw Creek unit is an island of conifer timber situated in the middle of a long, open flat.

Both units provide escape routes for big game animals and are in areas where there is heavy hunting pressure. Without this escape cover, big game would be much more vulnerable to the hunter and excessive numbers could be killed.

Hunters have good road access to both units. The southern end of the Pool Creek unit includes a good system road and an undeveloped camping area. It is a very popular area with all classes of recreationists. The Christina Pass Trail also crosses the Pool Creek unit.

Management Objective

Protect the habitat required to insure adequate escape routes for big game animals.

Management Decisions

1. Limit timber cutting to that needed for on-site recreation and administrative uses.

2. Limit construction of recreation improvements to those needed for sanitation.

3. Construct no range fences.

4. Authorize no new road construction.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

L. J. Kowalicky — District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deskins — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-20 SWEETWATER BIG GAME RANGE

Description

This management unit includes the area between Blair Creek drainage and the East Sweetwater River. The terrain is very rocky and supports sparsely stocked timber stands ranging from medium to poor in quality.

The Blair Creek and Sweetwater sheep allotments overlap this big game unit. These allotments have not been grazed by domestic livestock since 1959. Three years of this non-use was to allow the range ample time to improve following a sagebrush eradication program. In the interim, the permits were transferred to a new permittee who requested additional non-use. The eradication project was successful and resulted in an increase of forage.

Elk populations appear to have increased as a result of the absence of domestic livestock use and the increase in forage. It is estimated that as many as 800 elk may use the area between April and November. High-lining of aspen stands and overuse of grass in the sagebrush eradication areas is increasing each year.

Since 1967, 300 either sex elk hunting permits have been issued each year for this unit. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department reported an estimated kill of 128 elk in 1968. The Forest Service is presently conducting studies to determine habitat and use trends. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department is also conducting studies in regard to age and sex ratios.

If sheep are put back on this allotment, some additional resource damage might occur. An even more serious threat to the resources would be the conversion to cattle which would more directly compete with elk for forage.

Access is limited to several low standard or primitive roads, some of which cross wet meadows where some vehicle damage is occurring. The lack of good access may partially explain the poor elk harvest despite the overabundance of these animals.

Many hunter camps are scattered along the existing roads each fall. Litter and sanitation problems are increasing, especially in the more popular camping areas.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-20 (continued)

Management Objective

Maintain the elk herd at the maximum level which will not result in damage to the habitat or other resources. Provide for primitive recreation use.

Management Decisions

1. Do not allow changes in domestic livestock use that would increase competition for habitat.

2. Keep elk herds at a level that will not adversely effect their habitat or other resource values and established uses.

3. Allow no timber harvest except:

   a. Posts and poles, and dead and dying trees reachable by existing roads.

   b. Individual Christmas trees.

4. Authorize no new road construction.

5. Reconstruct the Sweetwater Loop Road to accommodate sedan travel and eliminate damage to resources.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-21 LITTLE SANDY UNIT

Description

This unit borders the Bridger Wilderness boundary on the north and is bound on the east by Blucher Creek and on the west by the Little Sandy Creek drainage. Little Sandy Creek flows through the northwest corner of the unit. Many small meadows and potholes interspersed with continuous stands of lodgepole pine, aspen, and some spruce make the area highly esthetic.

The Block and Tackle Hill Road provides the only access. Because of its primitive nature, it is not suitable for sedan travel. Several sections are difficult to negotiate without a four-wheel drive vehicle. The Bureau of Land Management recently reconstructed this road up to the National Forest boundary. This new, good road will draw more people to the southern end of this area and could result in some demand to improve the road for its entire length.

Present use within the National Forest is moderate in spite of the poor access. Cleanup and disposal of litter and other human wastes are becoming problems. Improved access, without campground development, would seriously aggravate these problems.

A developed campground is needed and should be constructed near the Wilderness boundary. It should include facilities for the Wilderness visitor, such as horse corrals and parking areas. In the future, this development could become a major portal for travel into the lower end of the Bridger Wilderness. Presently, recreationists using the Lander Highway and those from Rock Springs avoid the area because of the lack of facilities and poor access.

Since the unit is relatively flat, people find it pleasing to hike through it or follow Little Sandy Creek. The creek is crystal clear and virtually everyone can catch a brook trout, although they are quite small.

Elk hunting is good to excellent. The area is used by many hunters and a special use outfitter's camp, located at the end of the road, provides commercial hunting facilities. The new Bureau of Land Management access road will create additional hunting pressures.

Management Objective

Develop a full facility complex, including campgrounds, Wilderness entrance facilities, and a scenic access road. Develop and interpret the general area for dispersed recreation use.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

L. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-21 (continued)

Management Decisions

1. Limit tree cutting to that needed for road and trail construction, recreation development, or other administrative purposes.

2. Reconstruct and improve the Block and Tackle Road on scenic location only when campground development is imminent.

3. Develop campground and Wilderness entrance facilities.

4. Withdraw from mineral entry the area needed for campground and Wilderness entrance development.

5. Develop nature trails and interpretive signing with campground development. Use the full facility planning approach.

6. Move the special use hunting camp out of the withdrawal area.

7. Provide trash disposal facility and install toilets as needed to prevent water and site pollution pending campground development.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

L. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm. O. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-22 POTENTIAL RECREATION SITES - LAMEREAUX MEADOW

Description

This unit lies just west of the Big Sandy River and coincides with the upper and lower ends of the Big Sandy Openings. It is readily accessible from the Openings. The area is a picturesque composite of thick lodgepole pine stands, meandering creeks, and large lush meadows. People enjoy camping in this area because of its beauty and proximity to excellent hunting and fishing.

Because of its gentle topography, it is well suited for recreational development. Numerous individual recreational sites have been inventoried. Many unimproved campsites are used, during the summer and fall months, by hunters and weekend campers not wanting developed facilities. Fishing opportunities within the unit are limited to Johnson Lake, but several other creeks and lakes are located nearby.

A series of primitive jeep roads traverse this area. In several places these roads are largely impassable, particularly in the early part of the summer when the meadows are still wet. Watershed damage caused by these roads is minimal; however, esthetic damage is quite apparent. Several system trails cross this unit but are rarely used except by sheep herders and hunters. The proposed system road up Irish Canyon will cross this unit.

Pole stands have been used to supply local demands for post and pole material. Several small and selectively cut blocks are scattered throughout the area.

The unit lies within the Lamereaux Meadow sheep allotment. This allotment will be converted into a herderless allotment within the next two years. The fencing necessary to initiate this program will be completed by the summer of 1971.

A seasonal, but undeveloped, boys' camp and a special use horse pasture for the Big Sandy Guest Ranch are located within this unit.

Management Objective

Protect or enhance recreation values so that quality areas will be available when needed for campground development.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kavalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm E Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-22 (continued)

Management Decisions

1. Limit tree harvesting to recreation site improvement or to those areas where esthetics and game habitat will not be adversely effected or where they may be enhanced.

2. Sign to discourage off-road travel and crossing of wet meadows.

3. Limit maintenance of existing jeep roads to that necessary to stop watershed damage and restore the esthetics.

4. Withdraw the entire unit from mineral entry.

5. Issue new special-use permits on an annual basis only.

6. Limit new authorized road construction to the Irish Canyon Road and roads needed in connection with recreation facility development.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deskin
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-23 TIMBER-WILDLIFE CORRELATED AREAS
JIM CREEK, EAST FORK, MUDDY RIDGE, SQUAW CREEK, BLUCKER CREEK, AND BLAIR CREEK

Description

This unit is composed of rather large stands of conifer timber interspersed with wet meadows, sagebrush-grass openings, and willow bottoms. The conifer stands provide escape cover for big game animals and "edge" shade for domestic livestock. The meadow openings, willow bottoms and aspen stands provide the bulk of the forage used by domestic livestock and substantial numbers of elk, moose, and deer during the spring, summer, and fall.

Present access is limited to a few primitive roads, jeep trails, and/or foot and horse trails. Hunting pressure varies from moderate to heavy and will unquestionably increase. This is practically the only recreational use made due to the lack of fishable streams, lakes, and other esthetic attractions.

Most of the conifer timber is mature to overmature lodgepole pine with minor amounts of Engelmann spruce, sub-alpine fir, and Douglas-fir. Age generally exceeds 200 years. Many snags and downfalls are present and increasing. No new young growth is occurring in most places. These areas are no longer producing the annual growth that could be obtained from young, vigorous stands. The timber needs harvesting so such new stands can be established.

Elk could be adversely affected if additional roads are constructed for any purpose and left open for public use. Unrestricted vehicular access could put too many people and their activities into the area and result in adverse effects on the distribution of big game animals. The possibility of an over-kill would be present. Summer use by motor vehicles could result in herds leaving these areas and moving back into the Wilderness or other locales. This could result in over-populations and possible resource and habitat damage as well as the removal of this resource from historical and popular hunting areas.

Logging roads, if left unblocked, could attract domestic livestock into cut-over areas before regeneration is high enough so it will not be damaged.

Management Objective

Manage the area for timber production and forage and maintain present population and distribution of elk.

Approved 11/15/70 J. J. Kwalick Wm O Beasley
Date District Forest Ranger Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-23 (continued)

Management Decisions

1. Construct no permanent roads.

2. Close and reseed all work roads immediately after completion of any project.

3. Block work roads to discourage cattle and/or sheep from drifting into areas of regeneration.

4. Make temporary work road closures during seasonal shutdowns.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kowalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

I-24 SWEENEY CREEK UNIT

Description

This unit includes the National Forest area adjacent to the Bridger Wilderness, which lies between Miller Lake on the north and the main Sweeney Creek drainage on the south.

The terrain is extremely rough, broken, and rocky. Timber is generally scattered and of poor quality, though there are several small bodies of fairly heavy timber.

There is no vehicle access into this area. The Sweeney Creek Trail passes through the eastern edge enroute to the Wilderness. It is not used to a large extent by the public. Maintenance on this trail has been lacking for several years.

This unit contains about 20 lakes that contain fish. Fishing and hunting are the primary uses at present.

Two commercial hunting camps, under special-use permit, are located inside the unit.

Management Objectives

Manage the areas so as not to damage their pristine characteristic.

Management Decisions

1. Construct no improvements except for trails needed to provide access to the Wilderness.

2. Construct and maintain trails to Wilderness trail standards.

3. Allow cutting of live timber only as needed for trail construction. Allow cutting of dead timber as needed for on-site recreation and administrative use.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O. Dryden
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

INTERMEDIATE ZONE

Description

This zone contains approximately 169,000 acres. The average annual precipitation is 16 to 20 inches, mainly in the form of snow. Elevations range from about 7,600 feet to 11,600 feet above sea level. Soils are fairly stable and consist primarily of limestones and granites. Soil depths vary from a few inches to over five feet.

There are excellent opportunities for dispersed recreation use with many areas accessible only by foot or horseback and others by pickup and four-wheel drive vehicles. The National Forest recreation survey made in the early 1960's inventoried several sites suitable for development. Since the zone is bounded on the east by the Bridger Wilderness, some recreationists using areas adjacent to the Wilderness seek and expect an environment with as little disturbance as possible. This zone is popular as a winter playground for snowmobiling.

The area is characterized by continuous stands of generally overmature timber with interspersed meadows, and aspen stands, except for the Mosquito Lake area which is a large expanse of open meadow and/or sagebrush between Bacon Ridge and Pinion Ridge. The commercial timber species are mainly lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce with lesser amounts of Douglas-fir, sub-alpine fir, and whitebark or limber pine. Much of the area was "tie-hacked" in the early 1900's, and a large area in the Gypsum Creek-Moose Creek area was clearcut in an attempt to control a spruce bark beetle attack in the 1950's.

Regeneration is unsatisfactory on much of the area and artificial methods have been used to put the areas back into production. Most of the lodgepole pine stands are overmature and infested with the western mountain pine beetle, which has become epidemic from Pot Creek south.

The non-timbered areas vary from rough, rocky, low production areas, such as in the head of Jim Creek and South Gypsum, to very productive, open meadow lands, such as the Mosquito Lake area. This zone provides most of the forage for 11,472 head of cattle within nine cattle allotments from June 15 to October 15, and for 4,162 head of sheep within four sheep allotments from July 5 to September 15. Within this zone is the 126,843 acre Upper Green River cattle allotment on which 7,588 head of cattle are permitted to graze from June 16 through October 15.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. H. Osborne
District Forest Ranger

W. E. Deskin
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

INTERMEDIATE ZONE (continued)

This is the largest number of cattle permitted within a single allotment in the National Forest system. In 1955, a project was initiated in which approximately 9,000 acres of sagebrush was sprayed in the Mosquito Lake unit of the allotment. This project was accomplished by using fixed wing aircraft and some aspen and willow were accidently killed. This unit is now divided into four fenced pastures and a rest rotation grazing system is now in effect. The Pot Creek and Little Flattop cattle allotments have been developed and are now managed by using rotation grazing systems.

Habitat is provided for approximately 1,500 elk year long, 3,500 deer for about seven months, 700 moose for about ten months, 500 antelope for about five months, and numerous small game such as marten, beaver, coyote, upland birds, geese, and ducks. One elk feed ground is partially within the zone and two feed grounds are adjacent to it on private and State lands. The antelope herd ranges in the Mosquito Lake-Roaring Fork area. The open and rolling nature of the terrain encourages off-road vehicle travel, primarily by hunters. This use is causing increasing amounts of resource damage.

Existing roads which provide access off the main travel routes are generally poorly located and in most cases have been developed from wagon roads. Portions of these roads are eroding due to increased use and need corrective treatment.

Special land uses include pastures, outfitter camps, cabins, ditches, roads, and fences. Several of these activities provide services needed by the public and may need to be expanded in the future to accommodate increasing public needs.

Management Decisions

1. Reforest cutover and burned areas on lands managed for timber production if natural regeneration is not successful within five years.

2. Keep cutting units which may fall immediately adjacent to the Wilderness boundary to a maximum of five acres.

3. Permit special-uses where needed to provide for public needs.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

F. G. Robbins — District Forest Ranger

W. O. Deshler — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

INTERMEDIATE ZONE (Continued)

4. Manage the trees on potential recreational sites to provide suitable recreation cover by the anticipated time of development.

5. Install gates to adequately accommodate hikers and horsemen but locate or design them to discourage off-road vehicle travel.

6. Construct fences to facilitate movement of big game by:

   a. Limiting height to 40 inches on cattle allotments and 36 inches on sheep allotments.

   b. Using a pole along the top of known game crossings.

   c. Keeping the bottom wire a minimum of 18 inches above ground in antelope range areas.

7. Refrain from further commercial timber harvest in the Gypsum Creek, Jim Creek, or Moose Creek drainages, except for Kendall Ridge, until regeneration on the 1956-1963 cutover areas is adequate to provide big game cover.

8. Keep clearcut timber harvest patches generally to 35 acres or less in size.

9. Where timber harvest is accomplished by clearcutting, leave uncut areas between patches that are generally equal to or greater in size than adjoining clearcut areas.

10. Blend clearcut timber harvest areas with existing landscape by using random cutting unit location and shapes which will resemble natural meadows or open areas.

11. Where cutting is done adjacent to natural openings and meadows, generally design cutting units so as not to remove over 25 percent of the timber from the meadow or opening edge.

12. Avoid impairing game escape routes in timber sale layout.

13. Broadcast burning will be used generally only on areas where slash piling and burning is impractical.

Approved 6/4/70 — Date

/s/ F. G. Osborn — District Forest Ranger

W. O. Eisbein — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

INTERMEDIATE ZONE (Continued)

14. Harvest timber only where soil depth exceeds 24 inches.

15. Harvest uncut areas only when reproduction on previously cut patches or the residual stand on either area is adequate to provice big game cover.

16. Clearcut no more than thirty percent of the timbered area in any general drainage basin, including road clearing.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ F. G. Osborn
District Forest Ranger

Wm O Liesike
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-1 TIMBER-WILDLIFE CORRELATED AREAS
WILLOW CREEK TO MOOSE CREEK AND BACON RIDGE, ROCK CREEK, AND TWIN CREEK

Description

This unit is composed of rather large stands of conifer timber interspersed with wet meadows, sagebrush-grass openings, and willow bottoms. The conifer stands provide escape cover for big game animals and "edge" shade for domestic livestock. The meadow openings, willow bottoms, and aspen stands provide the bulk of the forage used by domestic livestock and substantial numbers of elk, moose, and deer during the spring, summer, and fall.

Present access is limited to a few primitive roads, jeep trails, and/or foot and horse trails. Hunting pressure varies from moderate to heavy and will unquestionably increase. This is practically the only recreational use made due to the lack of fishable streams, lakes, and other esthetic attractions.

Most of the conifer timber is mature to overmature lodgepole pine with minor amounts of Engelmann spruce, sub-alpine fir, and Douglas-fir. Age generally exceeds 200 years. Many snags and downfalls are present and increasing. No new, young growth is occurring in most places. These areas are no longer producing the annual growth that could be obtained from young, vigorous stands. The timber needs harvesting so such new stands can be established.

Elk could be adversely affected if additional roads are constructed for any purpose and left open for public use. Unrestricted vehicular access could put too many people and their activities into the area and result in adverse effects on the distribution of big game animals. The possibility of an over-kill would be present. Summer use by motor vehicles could result in herds leaving these areas and moving back into the Wilderness or other locales. This could result in over-populations and possible resource and habitat damage as well as the removal of this resource from historical and popular hunting areas.

Logging roads, if left unblocked, could attract domestic livestock into cut-over areas before regeneration is high enough so it will not be damaged.

Management Objective

Manage the area for timber and forage production and maintain present population and distribution of elk.

Approved 3-13-70 (Date) — F. H. Osborn (District Forest Ranger) — Wm. O. Eschle (Forest Supervisor)

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-1 (continued)

Management Decisions

1. Construct no permanent roads.
2. Close and reseed all work roads immediately after completion of any project.
3. Block work roads to discourage cattle and/or sheep from drifting into areas of regeneration.
4. Make temporary work road closures during seasonal shutdowns.
5. Locate, design, and construct range fences.

Approved 3-13-70 (Date) F. H. Clinton (District Forest Ranger) Wm O Deshler (Forest Supervisor)

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-2 CUTOVER AREAS

Description

This management unit is composed of approximately 2,400 acres in the Moose Creek, Gypsum Creek, and Jim Creek drainages in T. 38 N., R. 109 W., and T. 39 N., R. 109 W., 6th P. M. These areas were clearcut from 1955 to 1963 in an attempt to control an epidemic outbreak of Engelmann spruce bark beetle. Two mills were constructed at Kemmerer in connection with the sales. High stumpage rates and the long, costly haul to Kemmerer made the operation uneconomical and the mills went bankrupt. This resulted in much work connected with harvest operation, not being done and lack of fund collections to do it. Approximately 1,200 acres of slash was left untreated. During the field season of Calendar Year 1966, a program was initiated to clean up these areas by piling and burning. Approximately 600 acres have been piled and burned, 360 acres direct seeded and 200 acres planted since Calendar Year 1966. Cleanup is planned on only an additional 400 acres since some untreated areas have advance regeneration that would be destroyed by the slash disposal operation.

All areas involved are within the Upper Green River cattle allotment. When the range environmental analysis was made, the meadows and creek bottoms within this area were classified suitable for grazing; however, these areas were excluded when determining carrying capacity for the allotment. This was done since it was necessary to construct fencing to protect regeneration on harvested areas and this fencing prevented cattle access to these range types.

Management Objective

Manage the area for timber production in a manner which will protect and improve wildlife habitat and esthetics.

Management Decisions

1. Clean up untreated slash where adequate natural regeneration has not occurred.

2. Regenerate timber sites.

3. Protect plantations from livestock damage.

4. Remove fences constructed to protect regeneration when the young trees are large enough to not be damaged by cattle (about three feet high).

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-3 UNSTABLE SLOPES

Description

The very steep southern slopes of Little Sheep Mountain in Sec. 21 and 28, T. 39 N., R. 109 W., 6th P. M., contain a few faults and land slips. These faults and slips may have been caused by denuding of the slopes by fire. Presently, this area appears to be stabilizing itself, but further slippage could be aggravated by land use activities.

Management Objective

Maintain vegetative cover to stabilize this unit.

Management Decisions

1. Avoid this unit with all land disturbing activities.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-4 WINTER GAME RANGE (SODA LAKE)

Description

The Soda Lake winter elk feed ground lies adjacent to the Forest boundary on State owned lands in S. 29 and 34, T. 35 N., R. 109 W., 6th P. M. It was established in 1948. An average of 600 head of elk winter on the feed ground. Heavy use and damage of browse and aspen types has occurred adjacent to the feed grounds on National Forest land in S. 22, 23, 26, and 35, T. 35 N., R. 109 W., 6th P.M. This area is on the Soda Lake cattle allotment, but no resource conflict is apparent.

Through cooperation, control the big game population at a level which will maintain the browse and aspen habitat.

Management Objective

To keep elk damage to aspen and browse to acceptable levels.

Management Decisions

1. Work cooperatively to control game numbers to the extent necessary to maintain the aspen and browse habitat.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. H. Osborne
District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-5 WINTER GAME RANGE AND FEED GROUND (GREEN RIVER)

Description

The Green River winter elk feed ground, located in Section 13 and 14, T. 39 N., R. 110 W., 6th P. M., was established in the early 1940's. An average of 600 head of elk use it each winter. Because of the location, elk have a tendency to move onto the area as early as the first of November and remain until late May. This use has caused site deterioration due to excessive trampling and compaction of the soil. Trails have developed on the side hills surrounding the area. Heavy use on the adjacent browse and aspen types has resulted in these species being killed on the feed ground proper, with moderate to extensive damage resulting as far as one mile away on the willow and aspen. Some debarking of lodgepole pine is occurring. Except for this unit, the feed ground lies mostly within the Water Influence Zone. It is authorized by special-use permit to the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission. Improvements consist of a cabin, corral, grainery, and hay sheds. The actual feeding location has been moved at least twice. In cooperation with the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission, a program should be initiated to rotate feeding locations to allow shrubs and trees to recover from damage.

Management Objective

Maintain feed ground facilities but provide opportunity for natural rehabilitation of the willow and aspen and reduction of lodgepole pine damage.

Management Decision

Relocate feeding areas for hay or feed supplement.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. H. Osborn
District Forest Ranger

W. D. Hesler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-6 ERODING ROADS

Description

Old wagon roads, oil well site roads, timber sale work roads, and administrative roads are scattered throughout the District as listed below. Sections of them are eroding.

1. Kendall Ridge to Gypsum Creek, T. 38 N., R. 110 W. and R. 109 W. - 2 miles

*2. Lime Creek - Elk Ridge, T. 39 N., R. 111 W., and R. 110 W., - 12 miles.

*3. Mosquito Lake, T. 40 N., R. 110 W. - 3 miles.

*4. Wagon Creek, T. 40 N., R. 110 W. - 3 miles.

5. Boulder Basin, T. 37 N., R. 109 W. - 3 miles.

*6. Half Moon Mountain, T. 34 N., R. 108 W. - 2 miles.

7. Loomis Park, T. 37 N., R. 111 W. - 2 miles.

*8. Big Twin to Water Dog Lake, T. 38 N., R. 110 W., and R. 111 W. - 4 miles.

*System Roads

Management Objective

Obliterate road and restore vegetative cover on those not retained on the Forest system. Control erosion on those roads retained on the system.

Management Decisions

1. Arrest accelerated erosion on system roads.

2. Block to vehicular traffic, arrest erosion, and revegetate non-system roads.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ F. G. Osborn
District Forest Ranger

Wm C Leaphart
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-7 FREMONT RIDGE BIG GAME RANGE

Description

This unit is the ridge area on the west side of Fremont Lake in T. 34 N., R. 109 W., 6th P.M. It contains approximately 1,550 acres which were originally part of the Soda Lake cattle allotment. In the early 1940's, the area was closed to livestock grazing to protect big game winter range values. The vegetation is a sage-grass type with considerable amounts of bitter brush (Purshia tridentata). Deer use the area year long with larger herds migrating into it in October. Elk range throughout the unit from the Soda Lake feed ground from November through April.

Management Objective

Provide a maximum amount of forage for use by big game.

Management Decisions

1. Permit no domestic livestock grazing.
2. Construct no roads.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-8 OLD SAWMILL SITES

Description

Numerous sawdust and slab piles and remnants of old sawmill buildings exist in Boulder Basin, T. 37 N., R. 110 W. These are the results of timber sales made in the late 1940's and early 1950's. The piles and buildings have no historical value and detract from the esthetics of the area. Several man-caused fires have been started in the sawdust piles.

Management Objective

Reduce the fire hazard and enhance esthetic values.

Management Decisions

1. Obliterate old buildings, sawdust piles, and other debris.
2. Restore sites to natural conditions.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-9 MINING CLAIM - BENTONITE

Description

On September 8, 1963, application was made for a mineral patent on a claim in $S\frac{1}{2}$ $SW\frac{1}{4}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$ and $SW\frac{1}{4}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$ $SE\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 2 and $NW\frac{1}{4}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$ $NE\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11, T. 39 N., R. 110 W., 6th P.M., known as the Siskadee No. 3 placer. Prospect work consisted of three bull dozer cuts of about 100 feet wide and 10 feet deep. A mineral examination made in July 1964 found the bentonite clay does not have any properties giving it distinct and special value over common varieties of clay. Therefore, it was recommended that patenting of the claim be disallowed and action against the validity of the claim be initiated. Validity proceedings were instituted against the mining claim as requested by the U. S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. Contestees failed to file answers within the allowed time; therefore, the mining claim was declared null and void on March 15, 1966. Mining development consisted of three bull dozer cuts.

Management Objective

Restore watershed and esthetic values.

Management Decisions

1. Restore cuts, as near as possible, to the condition prior to exploration activity and stabilize areas to prevent erosion.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-10 INVENTORIED RECREATION SITES

Description

The "National Forest Recreation Survey" in the early 1960's, inventoried 162 sites as having potential for recreation facility development. These sites have been mapped and indexed for future consideration.

This survey was not all inclusive nor will every site designated be developed. In planning other resource activities, these sites need to be considered as to their desirability and suitability for retention. Some sites may never be developed because of changes in the patterns of land use. Because of this, not all of the sites are shown on the District Multiple Use Map. The ones that do appear represent areas of quality recreation opportunities.

Present cover varies from young to overmature timber and from mixed aspen and conifer to pure stands of either. Overmature trees of all species are highly vulnerable to disease or attack by insects. Aspen stands of any age cannot withstand heavy trampling by people or livestock.

Management must provide for suitable recreation cover. Sites must be protected from road encroachment and heavy livestock use. Timber should be managed to provide a suitable cover prior to campground development.

Management Objective

Maintain or enhance site quality for future recreation facility development.

Management Decisions

1. Provide suitable cover prior to campground development.

2. On sites where harvesting of overmature timber is done to establish new cover, plant within two years after cutting if natural regeneration does not occur.

3. Interplant aspen sites where necessary to obtain a future suitable conifer overstory.

Approved 3-13-70 (Date) — F. H. Osborn (District Forest Ranger) — Wm. D. Dexheimer (Forest Supervisor)

I-10 (continued)

4. Plan and construct range improvements to complement recreation values.

5. Salt livestock away from these sites.

6. Allow no road or trail construction except that necessary to manage the areas for recreational purposes.

Approved 3-13-70 (Date) F. J. Osborn (District Forest Ranger) (Forest Supervisor)

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-11 FOREGROUND AND BACKDROP AREAS

Description

These areas provide the esthetic backdrop for Willow, New Fork, and Green River Lakes and the Green River, Moose, Tosi, and Jim Creek Roads. They are not subject to as close scrutiny as are the lands in the Travel and Water Influence Zones. Their primary value is for esthetics and dispersed recreation. Some areas contain stands of large timber.

Management Objective

Maintain and/or enhance esthetic values.

Management Decisions

1. Locate roads or other soil disturbing activities to minimize scars visible from the Travel or Water Influence Zones.

2. Limit timber cutting needed to meet recreation and administrative needs.

3. Approve special use permit only when the activity will not detract from esthetic or other recreation values.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. H. Robson
District Forest Ranger

W. E. Desrosiers
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-12 STOCK DRIVEWAY

Description

This unit involves a strip of land along the Forest boundary from Marsh Creek to Jim Creek in T. 37 N., R. 109 W., 6th Principal Meridian. All cattle entering the Upper Green River cattle allotment (7,588 head) and the Pot Creek cattle allotment (300 head) use this driveway. In some areas, watershed conditions are deteriorating. The cattle are driven through a marking corral in Marsh Creek and onto the driveway. The cattle tend to congregate in the driveway if not driven on to the allotment.

Management Objective

Manage driveway use to avoid significant soil movement.

Management Decisions

1. Do not allow cattle to congregate in the driveway during the drift.

2. Correct deterioration of watershed conditions.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. A. Robson
District Forest Ranger

W. O. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-13 FEDERAL COOPERATIVE SNOW COURSES

Description

Three snow courses have been established in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service. The courses are located in Loomis Park, established in 1960; Mulligan Park, established in 1936; and New Fork Lakes area, established in 1961.

Criteria for establishment of these courses was slope, exposure, wind, and adjacent tree cover. The courses are read monthly from January through May and the information is used to forecast the water supply of the Colorado River drainages.

It is imperative that the courses and adjacent areas remain unmolested so that readings can be obtained that reflect true snow conditions.

Management Objective

Retain the snow courses and maintain conditions required for their effective use.

Management Decisions

1. Allow no improvements or timber harvest on or adjacent to the courses that will influence snow accumulation.

2. Sign to alert snow machine users to snow course locations, and request their cooperation in avoiding these areas.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-14 WILDLIFE AND DISPERSED RECREATION AREAS
FREMONT LAKE - HALF MOON LAKE

Description

The Intermediate Zone between Fremont Lake and Little Half Moon Lake contains areas which, because of their proximity to the large lakes, Skyline Drive Road, Fortification Mountain Ski area, and Faler's Resort, are subject to close scrutiny and consequently have high value for esthetics and diversed recreation. In addition, the area is important wildlife habitat for substantial populations of elk, deer, and moose.

These lands are being increasingly used by the public in conjunction with recreational activities within the adjacent Travel and Water Influence Zones. Hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, picnicing, and artifact searching are popular activities. Considerable time is spent by sightseers who stop at various viewpoints on the Skyline Drive Road to enjoy the many fine views. Spectacular views are available to skiers using the facilities of the Fortification Mountain Ski area.

The Skyline Drive Road, which provides access to this unit, is presently being reconstructed to a 20-foot graveled surfaced standard from the Fremont Road junction to Faler's Resort. In the near future, this road will be reconstructed to Elkhart Park. Three constructed vista points offer outstanding views into this unit.

Road access within the unit is presently restricted to an old logging road north and east of Faler's Resort, a poorly located horse trail from the Resort to the Pole Creek Trail, and several trails in the vicinity of Half Moon Lake. Development of new roads could adversely effect the distribution and migration of big game and the esthetic values of the area.

Hunting pressure is heavy due to accessibility and the proximity to local population centers and commercial outfitters.

Vegetation varies from sagebrush to aspen to conifer-covered slopes. Timber areas are patchy to continuous and have a species composition of lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, and aspen. Fall coloration is highlighted because of the frequent intermixing of aspen and shrubs.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. G. Robbins
District Forest Ranger

W. O. Peterson
Forest Supervisor

I-14 (continued)

The area from Upper Fremont Lake to the south slope of Half Moon Lake contains stands of commercial size lodgepole pine infested with mountain pine bark beetle. While some of the area is loggable with present equipment, access road construction would be either difficult or would traverse steep slopes or highly visible scenic areas. Road construction and timber harvesting activities could seriously effect the population, distribution, and habitat of the elk herds and would detract from esthetic and recreation values.

Increasingly heavy recreation development and use is predicted because of the two large lakes adjacent to the unit, reconstruction of the Skyline Drive Road, possible expansion of the Fortification Mountain Ski area, entrances to the Bridger Wilderness, Faler's Resort, and the proximity to Pinedale with its increasing importance as a historical hub for the "mountain man" and beaver trapping era. This use is far more important than harvest or salvage of the relatively small amount of sawtimber involved.

Winter sports enthusiasts use portions of this unit for snow machine activities. It is apparent that this sport will continue to increase in popularity.

The Pole Creek cattle allotment overlaps this unit. Any planned range improvements must be located and designed to minimize impacts on esthetics and facilitate movement of big game, hikers, and horsemen.

Management Objective

Retain and/or enhance the highly important esthetic, recreation, wildlife, and domestic grazing values so as to maintain a quality area for primitive and dispersed recreation use and not impair important scenic values.

Management Decisions

1. Allow no timber cutting except as follows:

   a. Selective cutting of post and pole material and dead and dying trees reachable from existing roads.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

T. H. Osborn — District Forest Ranger

W. D. Worklin — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-14 (continued)

b. Individual Christmas trees.

c. That necessary to enhance recreation or esthetic values and to construct the Half Moon-Meadow Lake Road.

2. Allow no new road construction except for a connecting road from Little Half Moon Lake to the Meadow Lake Road.

3. Relocate the Faler Trail.

4. Obliterate and rehabilitate the old logging roads.

5. Discourage off-road vehicle use except for snow machines.

6. Design, locate, and construct range facilities that will not adversely effect dispersed recreation use, esthetics, or movement of big game, hikers, and/or horsemen.

7. Allow no type conversions.

8. Allow no predator control bait stations.

9. Allow no garbage dumps.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-15 INTERMEDIATE ZONE CORRIDOR

Description

This unit is the narrow strip of land between the Fremont Lake Water Influence Zone and Skyline Drive Travel Influence Zone from the Forest boundary to Faler's Lodge. Present uses are primarily by wildlife and domestic cattle, hikers, and snowmobilers.

An abandoned section of the old Skyline Drive Road and a portion of the power line to Faler's Resort is within this unit. The only commercial size sawtimber is within the 1964 Skyline Drive burn. Low volumes and rocky terrain prohibit harvest of this small stand. Other timber consists of scattered patches of pole size lodgepole pine, alpine fir, and aspen which provide for esthetics and wildlife cover.

Management Objective

Maintain the esthetic and wildlife values of the unit.

Management Decisions

1. Allow no tree cutting except to enhance wildlife or recreation values.

2. Allow no road construction.

3. Block to vehicles, obliterate, and rehabilitate the abandoned section of the Skyline Drive Road.

4. Utilize existing power poles for any new overhead facilities unless lines are placed underground.

5. Construct fences with rustic materials.

Approved 1/35/70
Date

F. H. Osborn
District Forest Ranger

Wm. D. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-16 WILDLIFE AND DISPERSED RECREATIONAL AREAS

Description

This unit is adjacent to the Crest Zone in the Rock Creek and Tosi Creek drainages and adjacent to the Bridger Wilderness in Roaring Fork.

The unit offers excellent opportunities for dispersed type recreation.

Access up Rock Creek, Tosi Creek, and Roaring Fork is limited to primitive pickup or four-wheel drive roads or horse trails. These routes are not causing any resource damage and the trail in Roaring Fork ends far enough from the Wilderness boundary so as not to encourage trespass by motorized vehicles into the Wilderness. Making the roads suitable for sedan travel could increase recreation use to a point where damaging disturbances to big game populations and distribution could result.

All three creeks are good fisheries, supporting primarily Eastern brook trout.

Timber stands within the unit are generally of a scattered nature consisting of lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, and limber pine. These stands provide cover and escape routes for elk, deer, and moose. There are a variety of small game birds, animals, and predators consisting, in part, of blue and ruffed grouse, beaver, badger, mink, and coyote.

The Roaring Fork cattle allotment and the Tosi Creek sheep allotments are, in part, within the unit.

Management Objective

To maintain areas where persons can enjoy primitive access and camping but discourage intensive use which could adversely effect the wildlife and recreation resources.

Management Decisions

1. Allow no commercial sawtimber cutting.

2. Limit commercial and administrative post, pole, and miscellaneous product harvest to those areas accessible from existing roads and where watershed, esthetics, recreation, and game habitat will not be adversely effected.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

F. H. Wilson — District Forest Ranger

W. E. Wesher — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-16 (continued)

3. Limit recreation improvements to those needed for sanitation.

4. Limit access development to maintaining existing primitive "jeep" trails and horse trails only to the extent necessary to prevent resource damage and provide for public safety.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-17 BIG FLATTOP BURL AREA

Description

This unit is located in T. 36 N., R. 109 W., Section 28 and is unique in that most of the lodgepole pine has developed growth of burls. Occasional trees with such growths are found throughout the District; however, this is a continuous stand of burled lodgepole pine. No access is provided to the unit and it is rarely visited by the public. The Willow Creek Trail and Bluff Park Trail, from Lozier's Ranch, pass near the area.

Management Objective

Protect this unique stand of lodgepole pine and make it known and accessible to the public.

Management Decisions

1. Allow no timber harvest.
2. Construct an access trail through the unit from the Willow Creek Trail.
3. Provide an interpretive sign.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. A. Reborn
District Forest Ranger

W. O. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-18 TEPEE CREEK ROAD

Description

This unit includes the portion of the Tepee Creek Road from Tosi Creek to its junction with the new Bacon Ridge Road. The existing primitive road up Tepee Creek is steep, poorly aligned, and has inadequate drainage. Upon completion of the new road from Buffalo Meadows over Bacon Ridge to Tepee Creek and the Wagon Creek tie, access will be provided to Kinky Creek by a 16 foot standard sedan road.

Management Objective

Eliminate sources of accelerated erosion and restore area to natural condition.

Management Decisions

1. Obliterate the road and rehabilitate the area upon completion of improved access.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. H. Osborn
District Forest Ranger

W. O. Deschler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-19 ELK MIGRATION ROUTE

Description

A rather narrow, heavily timbered area in Roaring Fork is a key migration route for elk. The elk, which summer on the Upper Green River portion of the Bridger Wilderness migrate up Clear Creek, and down through this unit to reach the area surrounding the Green River feed ground. This migration usually occurs after the first fall storm and during the hunting season. Retention of this timber is essential in preventing an overkill of elk and continuation of present migration patterns.

Management Objective

Retain this area in an undisturbed condition to avoid interference with migration and overkill of elk.

Management Decisions

1. Construct no roads.

2. Harvest no timber.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-20 SNAKE LAKE UNIT

Description

This unit includes land adjacent to the Bridger Wilderness in the Lake Creek-Snake Lake drainage above Willow Lake and the Miller Creek drainage at the upper end of Fremont Lake.

The terrain is extremely rough, steep, and rocky with patches of timber and small wet meadows. Due to the timber being located in small, scattered patches and difficulty of access, these stands are not considered commercial.

There is no vehicle access into the area and due to the terrain, it would be impractical to provide such without high cost and damage to the resource. A poorly located horse and foot trail exists up Lake Creek.

Snake Lake and Lake Creek are good fisheries and the area provides habitat for a sizeable population of elk, with lesser members of deer and moose.

Management Objective

Manage the area so as not to detract from its natural environment.

Management Decisions

1. Construct no facilities except those needed for sanitation and trails needed to provide access to the Bridger Wilderness.

2. Construct and maintain trails to Wilderness trail standards.

3. Limit tree cutting to that needed for trail construction and dead material for on-site use.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. H. Osborn
District Forest Ranger

Wm E. Dahler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-21 UPPER GREEN RIVER AND SODA LAKE BIG GAME RANGE AND ELK CALVING AREAS

Description

This unit is north and east of the Green River extending from the Big Bend to Green River Lakes and south and east of the Spring Creek Road and Miller Creek Trail to the Water Influence Zone of Fremont Lake. Portions of the Upper Green River, Roaring Fork, and Soda Lake cattle allotments are within the unit. Vegetation is sage-grass interspersed with willow clumps and scattered stands of lodgepole pine and aspen. The lodgepole pine and aspen are needed by both domestic livestock and wildlife to provide cover from insects and human activity.

The areas around Mud Lake and Soda Lake are key calving areas and these animals forage in these units during the spring and fall. They are also major holding areas in late fall prior to movement onto the elk feedgrounds. On the Mud Lake area antelope range through the unit during the summer. Access is provided by jeep type roads into these areas. This access is adequate as increased travel would disturb the elk calving areas, summer range use, and would reduce the quality of the hunting experience.

Range improvements should be limited to those that will have no detrimental effects on either cattle or wildlife movement and habitat.

Management Objective

Minimize interference with wildlife and domestic livestock use and retain the present quality of hunting experience.

Management Decisions

1. Allow timber cutting only for administrative and recreational purposes.

2. Limit access development to maintaining the existing jeep trail only to the extent necessary to prevent resource damage and provide for public safety.

3. Construct no recreational facilities.

4. Give first priority to both wildlife habitat and migration in any range improvement or development work.

Approved 4/16/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-22 LITTLE SODA LAKE

Description

Little Soda Lake, located in T. 35 N., R. 109 W., is a natural spring-fed lake of approximately 85 acres in size. Access is via the Willow Lake Road to Soda Lake, thence by a primitive road to Little Soda Lake. Vegetative cover is aspen and sage-grass with patches of aspen and conifers spread throughout the unit. Conifers are invading the aspen type on the south side of the lake. This unit is part of the Soda Lake cattle allotment and adjacent to the Soda Lake elk winter feed grounds.

This lake will not sustain a population of fish due to winter kill. Due to its small size and location in relation to Fremont and the other large lakes and the fact that it is not a fishery, there is little likelihood of public demand for use or development of this site.

Excellent opportunities exist for hiking, swimming, canoeing, sailing, plant identification, wildlife observation, and seclusion from mass public recreation which makes it ideally suited for organization camp use.

Management Objective

Manage the land and resources so as not to detract from their potential for use by organizations.

Management Decisions

1. Do not improve the existing road from Soda Lake to Little Soda Lake until the site is developed for organization camp use.

2. Construct no public recreation improvements.

3. Cut timber only as necessary for road reconstruction and organization camp development.

4. Fence the area to protect it from cattle grazing using rustic materials or locations which will not adversely effect esthetic and recreation values.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

F. L. Osborn — District Forest Ranger

Wm E Deshler — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-23 SCATTERED CONIFER, ASPEN, AND WILLOW STANDS

Description

These scattered patches and stringers of conifers, aspen, and willows, interspersed with areas of sagebrush and grass, meadows, willow clumps, and ponds, provide an important part of the habitat and escape cover for the big game population on the Upper Green River. The area is important to the range resource by providing shade and forage. It also provides excellent opportunities for dispersed recreation.

The area located along Pinon Ridge is comprised of lodgepole pine, sub-alpine fir, whitebark, and limber pine. This area is vitally important to the elk population due to the harvest of adjacent timber stands on the Teton National Forest.

Another area, located at the bend of the Green River adjacent to the Moose Creek-Gypsum Creek Timber Sale area, is predominately lodgepole pine, sub-alpine fir and Engelmann spruce. Due to the past timber harvest activities in Moose Creek-Gypsum Creek, which clearcut large areas, and the nearby Green River elk feed ground, these timber stands provide vitally important habitat for elk.

Several other small areas are located adjacent to the Green River Road in the vicinity of Jim Creek. These areas provide habitat and a holding area for elk, deer, and moose prior to their movement to the feed ground and Green River bottom winter range.

Management Objective

Manage these sites to protect the existing big game population and habitat and provide for dispersed recreation.

Management Decisions

1. Allow timber cutting only for administrative and recreational purposes until regeneration on the Moose Creek and Gypsum Creek cut-over areas is large enough to provide cover for big game.

2. Limit construction of recreation improvements to those needed for sanitation.

3. Limit any commercial harvest to stands which are large enough so the uncut portion would provide adequate big game cover.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

F. A. Roberts — District Forest Ranger

Wm E Weslin — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-24 WAGON CREEK DAM ACCESS ROAD

Description

In 1967, a gabion dam was constructed in Wagon Creek to raise the level of a small lake that was originally dammed by beaver. This is an excellent brook trout fishery with limited access. Improved access could result in too much fishing pressure. Access is now provided by several two-track primitive roads, one of which leads from the Mosquito Lake Road to the dam. On this road, there are two areas where deep wheel ruts are causing erosion. Relocation or complete closure of this road may be necessary to prevent further resource damage and correct existing problems.

Management Objective

Provide primitive road access to the dam and control erosion.

Management Decisions

1. Maintain primitive access.
2. Relocate or close the road in this management unit as needed to restore watershed values.
3. Obliterate, cross-ditch, and reseed abandoned sections.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-25 HUSTON MINING CLAIMS WITH POTENTIAL RECREATION DEVELOPMENT SITES

Description

This is an area in Miner Creek within the Huston Mining Claims where there are potential recreation development sites.

There has been evidence of early mining interest in this area since the 1870's; however, all the evidence of exploration work has indicated no valid mineral discovery.

There are two old cabins in Miner Creek with considerable debris around them. These are on a site suitable for recreational development. There are three other sites suitable for recreation development in Miner Creek which are now accessible by a primitive road.

Management Objective

Eliminate encumberance on the area and restore recreation values.

Management Decisions

1. Proceed with validity hearings.
2. If the claims are proclaimed invalid, remove old cabins and debris and rehabilitate the site.
3. Maintain access to potential recreation values.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-26 HUSTON MINING CLAIMS - ROADLESS SECTIONS

Description

This unit encompasses portions of the gold mining claims commonly known as the Huston Claims. Presently there are 5,120 acres in the claims with about 4,150 acres within the unit in Sections 9, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, and 23, T. 37 N., R. 111 W. There has been evidence of early mining interest in this area since the 1870's; however, all the evidence of exploration work has indicated no valid mineral discovery. The latest exploration work was in 1968. Two mineral examinations have been made - the first in 1959 and the latest in 1968. Neither examination showed valid discovery. The area supports a good stand of lodgepole pine. All the streams are very stable with good beaver populations and willow covered draws. Big game populations are good and the entire area is hunted heavily in the fall. A network of roads open to travel could adversely effect big game populations and distribution. The area is in the Beaver-Twin Creek cattle allotment.

Management Objective

Eliminate encumberances on the area and protect big game herds from activities which would adversely effect present distribution and herd population.

Management Decisions

1. Construct no permanent roads into the area.

2. Block, stabilize, and revegetate work roads immediately following completion of project activity.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ F. G. Osborn
District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-27 TWIN CREEK-ROCK CREEK POTENTIAL TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE

Description

This potential Travel Influence Zone surrounds the existing road from Miner Creek to Loomis Park and a planned road which extends from the present road in Loomis Park to Twin Creek, up Twin Creek to the south fork of Rock Creek, and thence down Rock Creek. This route would provide a very scenic drive and connecting link from State Highway 189 to the Kendall Guard Station on the Upper Green River. The exact location has not yet been determined.

The general area is spring, summer, and fall habitat for a substantial population of elk and other big game animals. Two commercial outfitters have camps located within the general area. It provides summer range for cattle on the Beaver-Twin and Badger Creek cattle allotments.

There is some concern that construction of this road would severely effect big game populations. The road would facilitate timber harvest of adjoining areas.

Management Objective

Protect recreation opportunities and roadside esthetics pending decision on construction of the road into Rock Creek.

Management Decisions

1. Inventory and determine feasibility and the potential long-range impact on other resource values if the road was built.

2. Hold public meetings to obtain comments and recommendations prior to initiating any other than a preliminary flag line survey.

3. Withhold timber sales that would effect esthetic or recreation values in this unit pending decision on construction of the road.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. L. Osborn
District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-28 CROW CREEK SUMMER HOME

Description

This unit, located in T. 40 N., R. 109 W., Section 31, contains one summer home under special-use permit. The permit was issued in 1946 and was transferred to the present permittee in 1954. This area is receiving more public use each year due to public demand for dispersed recreation. The permittee has expressed concern that the general public has camped within his permitted area. In recent years, there have been several inquiries from individuals desiring to construct a cabin for private use in an isolated location.

Management Objective

Restore esthetics in this dispersed recreation area.

Management Decision

Issue a life term, non-transferrable permit to the present permittee or a term permit to be cancelled at the end of a ten-year period, regardless of ownership. Remove structures to restore esthetic values when permit terminates.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ F. G. Osborn
District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-29 STEEP TIMBERED SLOPES

Description

Several areas adjacent to the Wilderness boundary from Lower Green River Lake to Willow Lake have excessively steep slopes. Timber is generally of poor quality, but there are some fairly heavy stands of predominately lodgepole pine, interspersed with Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and limber pine. The overmature lodgepole pine on some of the areas is infested with the mountain pine bark beetle and many of the trees are now dead or dying. This dead material and steepness of the sloped is creating a wildfire potential.

Soils are generally shallow and any land disturbing activities could result in serious soil movement.

Management Objective

Maintain stable watershed conditions.

Management Decisions

1. Permit no timber cutting.
2. Permit no road construction.
3. Keep use of tractors in fire control to a minimum, carefully weighing both potential fire damage to soil and watershed values.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. G. Robertson
District Forest Ranger

A. E. Reishus
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-30 RED HILL HISTORICAL SITE

Description

According to some local people, the steep, rock bluff located on Kendall Ridge in Section 12, T. 38 N., R. 110 W., was the site of three trapper's "last stand" against Indians. These stories need to be checked out and a search made for shell casings and grave sites. Should the tales be reasonably validated, the area would be of historical interest and could be interpreted to show the hardships and hazards encountered during the trapping era on the Green River. Present access is by a very steep, primitive road from the Green River Road to the Kendall Ridge and then by a foot trail for about three-fourths mile to the site. The total distance is about two miles from the Green River Road. Access would be by trail as the road is planned for closure. (See Management Units 1-1 and 1-6.)

Management Objective

Keep the area intact and make it available to the public if historical tales can be reasonably substantiated.

Management Decisions

1. If history is substantiated:
   a. Construct interpretive trail to the site.
   b. Provide interpretive signing at the site.
   c. Withdraw the area from mineral entry.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

F. H. Watson — District Forest Ranger

W. O. Wesklin — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-31 NEW FORK LAKE RECREATION EXPANSION AREA

Description

This unit encompasses an area of approximately 1,300 acres south of the New Fork Lake Recreation Complex which contains the New Fork Group Camp Site, the New Fork Campground, and the Jim Bridger Council Boy Scout Camp.

Vegetation consists of a continuous stand of primarily overmature lodgepole pine with scattered pole size stands, aspen, and sage-grass openings, and numerous small ponds. An epidemic of mountain pine bark beetle has killed approximately 90 percent of the overmature pine. Regeneration is lacking or extremely limited under most of the overmature stands. The pole stands are stagnated and will not respond to release. The amount of dead and dying material within this area has developed a potentially dangerous fire hazard.

The area supports a population of moose year long, deer for approximately seven months, and is an important elk migration route to the Soda Lake feed ground. Due to the big game use, the area is very popular for hunting.

Limited use is made of the area for dispersed recreation. Future demands are anticipated for development of organization sites, campgrounds, and group site locations.

This unit is within the Little Flattop cattle allotment, which is now under deferred rotation grazing management.

Management Objective

Manage the area and its resources to enhance future recreational development and to reduce the fire hazard.

Management Decisions

1. Remove dead trees to the extent feasible.

2. Enhance potential recreation development sites located in pole stands by thinning, or if the stands are stagnated (over 60 years old), clearcut in small patches not exceeding one acre, and replant if natural regeneration does not occur within two years.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-31 (continued)

3. Limit cutting of sawlog size material to dead trees or green ones infested with mountain pine beetle or which constitute a hazard to public safety.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

I-32 SPRING CREEK PARK

Description

This unit consists of a narrow strip of land approximately 3/4 mile wide from the Forest boundary north of Soda Lake to the Wilderness boundary, and lying between the ridge south of Willow Lake and the Travel Influence Zones for the Spring Creek Park Road and Miller Creek Trail.

On the southwest end, the vegetation is predominatly sagebrush and grass; to the northeast, mixed aspen and conifer predominate to the southern end of Spring Creek Park. A thick, continuous stand of over-mature lodgepole pine exists from this point north to the Wilderness boundary. The pine stand south of Spring Creek Park has been heavily damaged by an epidemic attack of mountain pine bark beetle. North of the park, the trees are now heavily infested with the beetle and mortality is expected to reach its peak by the end of calendar year 1970, with most of the larger diameter trees being killed.

In early 1969, a timber sale was laid out and advertised in Spring Creek Park, but due to high lumber prices and consequent appraisal, there were no bidders. At the time of the sale, much public concern was expressed about the adverse effects that the proposed timber harvest might have on esthetics and on the elk population. Elk and deer utilize the dense timber for escape cover when migrating to and from the winter range and the Soda Lake feed ground. There is a small, summer-long population of elk in this unit. Access to the unit is via the primitive Spring Creek Park Road which extends through and above Spring Creek Park for about one mile. The road is accessible only by pickup or wheel-drive vehicles and its location has resulted in considerable damage to the meadow at the upper end of Spring Creek Park and is causing quite a bit of erosion on the steeper slopes north of the park. While use is not heavy, it does occur from the spring bear season through the fall hunting season. Quite often, the road is wet and highly subject to rutting.

In 1969, the Miller Creek Trail was reconstructed from the lower end of Spring Creek Park along the Fremont Ridge to Glimpse Lake and on to connect with the Pine Creek Canyon Trail. This new section was built to Wilderness standards and offers a majestic view into the Wilderness. Future plans are to construct trail-end

Approved 4/29/70 F. L. Robbins Wm O Derkle
Date District Forest Ranger Forest Supervisor

I-32 (continued)

facilities at the lower trail terminus and improve the road to sedan standard. When this is done, this trail will become one of the primary entrances into the Wilderness and take some of the use away from the heavily used Elkhart Park Entrance.

This management unit is within the Soda Lake Cattle Allotment. The sagebrush at the south end of the unit would be suitable for eradication to increase forage; however, any such activity is highly visible from and would adversely effect the esthetic values adjacent to the Spring Creek Park Road Travel Influence Zone.

Management Objective

Enhance the esthetic and wildlife values; and restore watershed values.

Management Decisions

1. Close the road above the southern end of Spring Creek Park to car or truck travel.

2. Cross-ditch and otherwise erosion-proof and obliterate to the extent practical the abandoned section of road.

3. Allow no type conversion.

4. Limit tree harvest to cutting of dead trees for fire wood, administrative, or recreation purposes.

Approved 4/29/70 — Date — District Forest Ranger — Forest Supervisor

SECTION 330 - LOWER ZONE

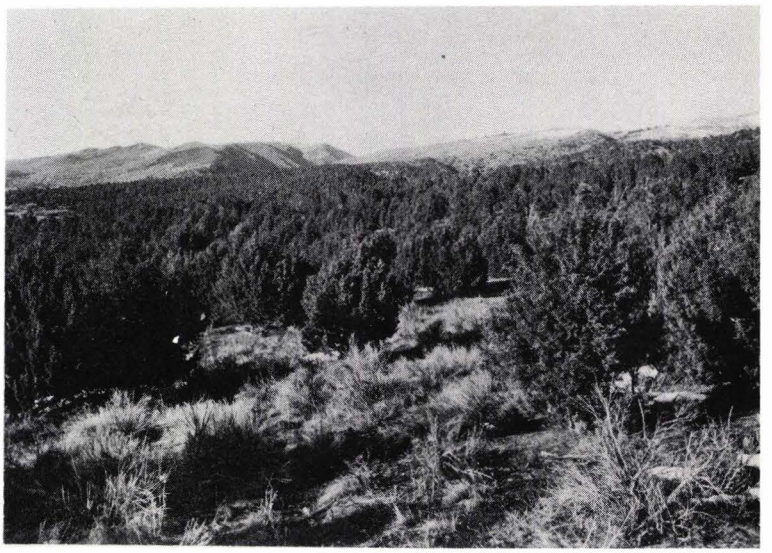
TABLE OF CONTENTS

331 - ZONE DEFINITION

332 - ZONE CHARACTERISTICS

333 - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

334 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS



REPRESENTATIVE ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
LOWER ZONE

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

CHAPTER 300 - MANAGEMENT ZONES

330 - LOWER ZONE

331 - ZONE DEFINITION. This zone comprises the "lower-elevation," relatively arid areas. Often, the sparse ground cover on dry sites leaves soils particularly unstable and susceptible to accelerated erosion in this zone. Much of it produces or can produce vital big-game winter-range forage. The zone also provides yearlong habitat for many small game animals and upland game birds. Much of the area is suitable for use by domestic livestock. The zone is heavily used by hunters and rock hounds. Limited opportunities exist for other dispersed recreation. Small portions have been cultivated in the past for agricultural purposes.

332 - ZONE CHARACTERISTICS. This zone occupies the lower and drier portions of the Region. In some of the more arid sections, the zone may extend up to 8,000 feet. In places it may border directly on the Crest Zone.

Vegetation characteristically consists of open grassland, sagebrush-grass, pinyon-juniper, bitterbrush, oakbrush, and the lower aspen fringes. Minor amounts of commercial sawtimber, mostly Douglas-fir, may occur on moist sites. Cottonwood and willow grow along some streams.

Annual precipitation is variable, but generally less than 20 inches. Vegetative cover is often sparse, and plants recover slowly if damaged. High water loss through evapotranspiration, in relation to low precipitation, makes for low water yield. Streams originating within the zone ordinarily are intermittent. Those from higher zones may flow through it yearlong.

Soils vary greatly in depth, development, and productivity. Some are unstable, particularly on steeper slopes. Soils are often susceptible to accelerated erosion by wind and water where ground cover is sparse.

In many areas, overgrazing by livestock, big game, or both, results in ground cover deterioration and in severe soil and watershed damage. Invasions of flammable annuals have resulted in high fire hazard and frequent fires in many places. Although vegetative production is generally low, some areas have a potential for range and wildlife habitat improvement through better revegetation and management. Except for hunting and rock hounding, present and potential recreation values are generally low.

333 - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION. Assure soil stability by maintaining or developing an adequate ground cover of perennial plants and litter. Assure needed winter habitat for big game. Provide optimum forage for domestic livestock on areas suitable for grazing. Safeguard natural beauty and the limited opportunities for dispersed recreation. Permit other compatible and desirable resource uses and activities.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

334 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS LOWER ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
1. Recognize, by modified management practices, the natural beauty values of foreground and "backdrop" views visible from Travel Influence and Water Influence Zones.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Provide for big-game winter forage requirements in the management of areas used by both livestock and big game.			X								
3. Protect needed browse for big game and habitat for other wildlife, in pinyon-juniper and sagebrush eradication.	X		X			X					
4. Leave untreated cover areas needed for wildlife habitat, in revegetation projects.	X		X			X					
5. Convert flammable cover types to less flammable vegetation in areas with significant values and high fire risk.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X
6. Protect or enhance livestock forage and wildlife habitat values in timber harvest.		X									
7. Locate improvements in safe areas of low fire hazard or in other areas that can be adequately safeguarded.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X
8. Limit recreation facilities to those needed for fire protection, sanitation, and public safety.				X							
9. Take needed action, in management of other resources, to provide for the protection or improvement of spawning beds of anadromous fish.	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

334 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS
LOWER ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
10. Minimize possible disruptions of livestock and big-game range use, in location of plantations and regeneration areas.		X									
11. Consider relative suitability and need for other uses and activities, in choosing between equally desirable sites for recreation development.				X		X					

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

SECTION 340 - WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

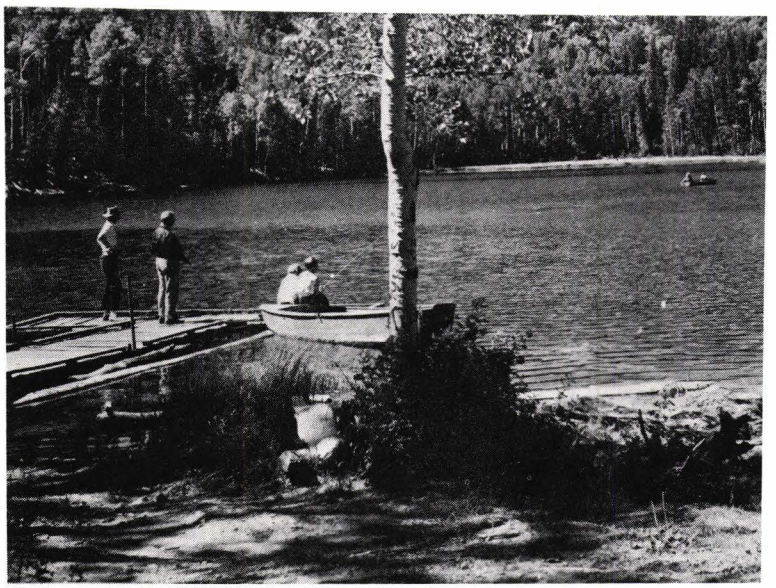
TABLE OF CONTENTS

341 - ZONE DEFINITION

342 - ZONE CHARACTERISTICS

343 - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

344 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS



REPRESENTATIVE ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

CHAPTER 300 - MANAGEMENT ZONES

340 - WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

341 - ZONE DEFINITION. This zone comprises areas of existing or anticipated significant public occupancy, use, and enjoyment, for outdoor recreation, along streams and rivers and around lakes and reservoirs. It includes areas in which uses and activities are oriented to over-water travel, significantly water-oriented overland travel, and water-related outdoor recreation. Included are areas in which esthetic values and water quality and usefulness are an important part of the environment requiring protection or enhancement. The zone offers significant opportunities for existing, planned, or anticipated recreation use and enjoyment by people visiting or traveling within it.

342 - ZONE CHARACTERISTICS. This zone consists of water bodies and related lands of significant existing, planned, and anticipated water-oriented occupancy, use, and enjoyment for water-oriented outdoor recreation. The zone includes areas immediately adjacent to and surrounding developed or planned sites along the banks and shores where people may fish or stroll. It comprises areas adjacent to the water along over-water and significantly water-oriented overland travel routes and in places of water-sports use, where the immediate scenic frame and foreground are subject to close scrutiny. It includes highways and roads which are closely associated physically with the water bodies. Foreground and backdrop areas which are not subject to close scrutiny are recognized in other zones, with appropriate management emphasis on esthetic values.

Protection of water quality requires particular emphasis in this zone because of the unusually close relationship between on-site use of water for recreation and its downstream use for other purposes. Fish habitat requirements are also an important consideration in recreation uses of water bodies.

This zone usually does not include the live and intermittent streams and waters where developed facilities for occupancy and use do not exist and are not planned or anticipated. Areas seldom visited for recreation and enjoyment are not ordinarily included in it. Such areas are recognized in other zones, with due consideration given to the aquatic and related wildlife habitat, and to soil and water values.

The zone is usually irregular in shape, depending on the water environment, the existing and planned public occupancy, use, and enjoyment, and the character of the terrain and vegetation.

343 - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION. Maintain or improve the aquatic and associated environment to protect or enhance water quality and usefulness. Protect or enhance the esthetic qualities and values. Develop or maintain recreation sites and facilities for intensive occupancy, use, and enjoyment by the public. Develop or maintain

fish and wildlife habitat, timber and range resources, and various activities at levels which will maintain soil and water quality and usefulness, and which will best enhance or maintain the water-oriented outdoor recreation use and aquatic environment.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

344 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS
WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
1. Give special emphasis to developing and maintaining on-site and downstream water quality, commensurate with foreseeable water uses.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Promote the maintenance of satisfactory water levels during the tourist season, for all waters suitable for recreation.	X					X					
3. Promote public enjoyment and safety and preserve natural beauty in the development and maintenance of reservoirs and related improvements.	X					X	X				X
4. Prevent or control erosion of shores and beaches, as feasible.	X					X					
5. Give special emphasis to the protection or improvement of spawning beds of anadromous fish.	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
6. Protect esthetic values in authorized concessionaire developments.						X					
7. Foster and manage beaver populations where they provide benefits to recreation.					X						
8. Provide for adequate, unrestricted public access to, and travel on, shoreline lands.	X		X	X		X	X				X
9. Provide adequate vegetative screen, terrain permitting, between recreation sites and nearby main travel routes and related water bodies.	X	X				X	X				

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

344 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS
WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
10. Locate and construct roads, needed for other than recreation, to complement or enhance existing or potential recreation values.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11. Permit borrow pits, quarries, sand and gravel pits, and work camps only where they are fully compatible with esthetic and recreation values.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
12. Establish summer-home tracts only on sites not needed for public recreation purposes.						X					
13. Avoid planting vegetation attractive to livestock or big game along highway rights-of-way, if other ground cover is feasible.							X				
14. Fence with esthetically pleasing materials.	X	X	X		X	X	X				X
15. Reroute or remove range livestock driveway use damaging to recreation or esthetic values or water quality.			X								
16. Establish or continue salt grounds, water developments, or corrals for range livestock or pack and saddle stock only where esthetic values or water quality will not be damaged.			X	X		X	X	X			X
17. Permit poison stations for rodent control only in locations where there is no public use during the control period or where adequate safeguards are provided.	X	X	X	X	X	X					X
18. Permit no predator-control stations.			X		X						

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

344 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
19. Avoid type conversions that would impair natural beauty.	X		X		X	X	X	X			X
20. Locate firelines in places which protect screening, natural beauty, and riparian vegetation, wherever feasible.										X	
21. Provide dust-free roads within and adjacent to developed recreation sites if dust is creating safety or health hazards or an unacceptable atmosphere for public enjoyment.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
22. Maintain a forested appearance which protects natural beauty and recreation values.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
23. In removing tree groups, patches, strips, or blocks, use timber-cutting methods which make only limited breaks in forest cover visible from major routes of travel and areas of use.		X						X			
24. Provide irregular boundaries on cutting units for timber harvest, to simulate natural openings.		X						X			
25. Fell unsightly trees on timber harvest areas, to enhance esthetic values.		X						X			
26. Minimize soil disturbance and avoid damaging the residual trees in harvesting timber.		X						X			

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

344 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
27. Promptly treat all slash and debris resulting from timber cutting, to reduce fire and insect hazard and maintain esthetic values.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
28. Dispose of snags and trees hazardous to life and property, and also, unless essential for wildlife habitat, those which are unsightly.		X		X		X	X	X		X	X
29. Schedule logging activities during "off tourist" season, where practicable and desirable.		X				X	X	X	X	X	X
30. Promptly investigate and, where appropriate, treat insect infestations which might detract from natural beauty.								X			
31. Assure that signs are esthetically pleasing.	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X
32. Permit concessionaire recreation developments only where necessary to supplement public recreation facilities.						X					
33. Require low stumps where visible from major routes of travel and areas of use.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
34. Discourage firearm use which endangers people using developed recreation and administrative sites.				X	X	X					X
35. Post big-game crossings on forest development roads.					X		X				

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

344 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
36. Protect developed recreation sites from use by range livestock and pack and saddle stock.			X			X	X	X			
37. Schedule range livestock use during "pre- or post-tourist" seasons, where necessary or desirable.			X								
38. Fence for livestock control where necessary for public safety along roads and highways.			X			X	X				
39. Plant trees in clear-cut areas within one year after cutting unless experience shows satisfactory regeneration can be assured by other means within three to five years.		X									
40. Maintain, in a natural state, selected individual large, including overmature, trees or small groups of such trees.		X					X				
41. Provide wildlife openings to enhance visitor enjoyment.					X						
42. Locate improvements in safe areas of low fire hazard or other areas that can be adequately safeguarded.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
43. Assure protection of water, recreation, and esthetic values in all mining operations, including oil and gas activities, under permit or lease.						X			X		
44. Avoid constructing access roads with long tangents visible from points where these roads leave major travel routes.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

344 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS
WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
45. Establish or permit no refuse or garbage dumps.	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
46. Convert flammable cover types to less flammable vegetation, in areas with significant values and high fire risk.	X		X	X	X	X	X				X
47. Reserve adequate forage, if available, to meet the needs of pack and saddle stock.			X								
48. Require feeding of hay and supplements to pack and saddle stock, where necessary to protect watershed values.				X		X	X	X			X
49. Avoid increasing the potential for snow avalanches, in timber removal.		X						X			
50. Require outfitters and contractors to feed hay and supplements to pack and saddle stock, in areas where native forage is needed by recreationists' pack and saddle stock.						X	X	X			
51. Minimize possible disruption of livestock and big-game range use, in location of plantations and regeneration areas.		X									
52. Develop recreation facilities which will protect ground cover.				X		X					
53. Direct public use to developed sites, in heavily used places.				X		X					

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

Description

This zone is comprised of the following areas:

1. A narrow strip of land around Fayette, Meadow, Burnt, Boulder, Mud, and Cottonwood Lakes.

2. The land adjacent to main roads and trails leading to the above-mentioned lakes.

3. The land adjacent to the Big Sandy Road and Campground.

4. The land adjacent to the Half Moon Lake Road.

The land area described above covers approximately 6,500 acres. Many people visit these areas each year for the purpose of hunting, fishing, boating, camping, and sightseeing.

Numerous undeveloped and heavily used camp spots have developed along the Big Sandy River. Use of these areas is increasing and causing a sanitation and litter problem.

Big Sandy Campground is the only developed recreation facility. It consists of 12 camping units, and a horse unloading ramp and corral complex. This campground is the major portal for people visiting Unit Five of the Wilderness. Areas near Burnt and Meadow Lakes have good potential for development of campground facilities. Undeveloped camps near these lakes now receive moderate use. Boulder Lake is used for water storage, authorized by special-use permit, to provide irrigation water to ranches in the Boulder area. The shoreline exposed by water drawn down is unsightly and adversely effects esthetic values.

The Temple Creek Summer Home area is located on the east side of Big Sandy Openings on South Temple Creek. It contains eighteen sites, seventeen of which are occupied.

The Dutch Joe Administrative Site is located in this zone. It is used as a summer work center for much of the District's summer activities.

Two snow courses, located at Big Sandy Openings and Dutch Joe Meadows, are maintained by the Soil Conservation Service.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kowalchuk
District Forest Ranger

Wm O Wessler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

WATER INFLUENCE ZONE (continued)

An old logging area is located adjacent to the Big Sandy Road. Although this area is not extensive, it is overstocked with 10 to 15-year-old lodgepole pine trees. The residual overstory is heavily infested with dwarfmistletoe. Some of the young trees are also infested.

Two and one-half miles of the Fremont Sheep Driveway are located in this zone. Resource conditions are generally fair except for esthetics. Some improvement, in recent years, has resulted from reduced sheep trailing.

The Big Sandy Openings is a large meadow approximately four miles long and one-half mile wide. Big Sandy River meanders through it creating a very esthetic setting. Many people camp adjacent to or in this area. Past sheep use in the Openings has been extremely heavy. As a result, some top soil has been lost and forage production is low.

Mud Lake, about 10 acres in size, is located in the north end of Big Sandy Openings. It is stocked primarily with Eastern brook trout. The present water level is maintained by a beaver dam at the outlet. If this dam breaks, some adverse effects to fishery and esthetic values could result.

Special-use permits are in effect for the Big Sandy Lodge located near Mud Lake; boys' camps located at Burnt and Johnson Lakes; and a range headquarters' building located in the Big Sandy Openings. The latter building, unscreened from public view, is not compatible with the management objectives for this zone.

A mountain pine beetle infestation is increasing on the southern end of Fayette Lake. Other areas within the zone are susceptible to similar increased infestations due to the number of overmature trees present.

Management Decisions

1. Withdraw Big Sandy Openings from grazing by domestic livestock.

2. Limit timber cutting to the following:

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

J. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler — Forest Supervisor

WATER INFLUENCE ZONE (Continued)

a. That necessary for public safety.

b. Firewood for on-site use.

c. Construction and maintenance of recreation improvements, roads and trails, and improvement of esthetic values.

d. Individual Christmas trees to be cut under direct supervision of Forest Service personnel.

3. Fell insect-infested trees in popular camping areas to provide for public safety.

4. Construct a new dam on Mud Lake to maintain stable water level.

5. Do not reissue permit for the range headquarters' building and site if present permittee transfers or relinquishes his grazing permits so building can be removed to restore esthetic quality of the zone.

6. Restore good watershed and esthetic conditions on the Fremont Sheep Driveway.

7. Allow gravel removal only if resultant pits can be utilized to enhance recreation opportunities.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

W. E. Liesler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

W-1 FREMONT SHEEP DRIVEWAY

Description

This unit comprises two and a half miles of driveway that are in view of the traveling public. It begins at the south end of the Big Sandy Openings and parallels the Big Sandy River, on the west side, to Mud Lake.

Although vegetation and soil conditions are generally rated as fair, some soil erosion is evident. Some esthetic damage exists.

Driveway use has declined from approximately 130 thousand sheep in the early 1900's, to about 30 thousand in 1969.

For further descriptive data, see management unit 1-5, T-5, and S-11.

Management Objective

Restore the driveway to good watershed and esthetic conditions.

Management Decisions

1. Maintain the driveway.

2. Manage driveway use to avoid its increasing in width or causing watershed damage.

3. Determine feasibility of realigning allotment boundaries to allow sheep to "feed" onto the Forest and minimize trailing.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm C. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

W-2 FEDERAL COOPERATIVE SNOW COURSES

Description

These snow courses have been established cooperatively to collect data for water yield and stream flow predictions by the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and the Wyoming State Engineering Office. They have been in effect for many years.

The snow courses are established in particular areas where snow can accumulate with little effect from wind and sun exposure. This is generally in an opening with a stand of timber.

This unit covers the courses located at Dutch Joe Meadow and Big Sandy Openings. Both courses are located within 50 feet of the main travel route and can be readily viewed by the public. Recreation use is moderately heavy throughout the summer and fall months. Snow machine use is becoming popular. Use of these machines on the snow courses would tend to pack the snow and result in readings which would not reflect natural conditions.

Refer to T-3 and I-9 for other snow course locations and descriptive material.

Management Objective

Retain snow courses in their present locations and protect them from damage due to resource uses and activities.

Management Decisions

1. Allow no construction of improvements or timber harvest on or adjacent to this unit that might influence snow accumulation.

2. Sign to alert snow machine users of snow course locations and request their cooperation in avoiding them.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. T. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm C Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

W-4 MEADOW LAKE

Description

Meadow Lake supports a pure population of Montana grayling that provides sport fishing and spawn for the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission's fish stocking programs. Approximately one-fifth of the lake is on private land (Christmann Corp.) with the remaining acreage on National Forest land.

In 1968, the Forest Service constructed a road to Meadow Lake from the end of the State Game and Fish road at Fall Creek feed ground. Prior to this, the public and the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission had to cross private lands to reach the lake, and it was not accessible by sedan. The land owner, at times, denied use of the road to the public. The road was constructed, not only to provide public access, but also at the request of local Game and Fish personnel, to increase fishing pressure so as to restore the lake as a quality fishery.

Recreation facilities are lacking except for a primitive boat launching site located near the end of the new road. Public use is increasing in this area and creating litter and sanitation problems. The lake provides an ideal location for family camping and fishing.

Water skiing is not compatible with other water sports on Meadow Lake. Only 163 surface acres exist with much of it being unsuitable for water skiing due to the shallow depth.

Problems may develop between the public, Federal and State agencies, and the Christmann Corporation as public use increases. Private and Federal property lines must be clearly established to aid the public and minimize private property trespassing.

Management Objective

Maintain or enhance Meadow Lake as an important grayling fishery and as a public recreation area.

Management Decisions

1. Limit timber cutting to that needed to meet recreation needs and provide for public safety.

2. Limit outboard motor use to wakeless operation.

Approved 6/4/70 — Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger

C. E. Favorite — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

W-4 (Continued)

3. Develop public recreation facilities.

4. Establish and clearly mark the National Forest boundary.

5. Provide a nature trail adjacent to the campground.

6. Gravel or pave existing boat ramp.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

W-5 BURNT LAKE

Description

Burnt Lake has approximately 940 surface acres. It is a very scenic lake with good potential for recreational development.

Evergreen trees and aspen meet the shoreline in most places. Some sage-grass types border the southwestern side. The inlet is very scenic and a favorite spot for boaters seeking isolated camping areas.

Access is limited. Existing primitive roads, suitable for only pickup or four-wheel drive vehicle travel, provide the only access from the new Meadow Lake Road to Burnt Lake.

Public use is light during the summer months and moderate during the hunting season. Boats are often used to transport hunters to the north end of the lake. Small boats can be launched from the western shoreline without much difficulty. Recreation and sanitation facilities are limited to one pit toilet and several garbage cans. Within the area is an old garbage pit constructed for public use.

The Skinner Brothers' Boys' Camp, under special use permit, is located at the northwest end of the lake. The brothers use the location from about the middle of June to the last of August as headquarters for their Wilderness school. From September to November it is used as a commercial hunting camp.

Burnt Lake is large enough for several medium sized campgrounds to be located along or adjacent to its shoreline. The most feasible sites appear to be along the northwest side and the southwestern corner. The topography on the southeastern side restricts access for campground development. It does, however, have appeal as a location for boater campgrounds.

Burnt Lake has a good rainbow trout population. Improved access will attract more fishermen. A 23-pound rainbow, caught in the winter of 1968-1969, set a new state record. Rainbow trout utilize the inlet to Burnt Lake for their spawning beds. Degradation of this spawning area could result from excessive recreation use or poorly located improvements.

Management Objective

Maintain or enhance these areas so quality recreation sites will be

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

J. J. Kawalicky — District Forest Ranger

Wm E Deshler — Forest Supervisor

W-5 (Continued)

available for development when needed. Keep them free of encumbrances that would be adverse to public use.

Management Decisions

1. Limit timber cutting to that needed to meet recreation needs and public safety.

2. Protect the spawning beds located near the inlet of Burnt Lake.

3. Improve the access road to Burnt Lake from the Meadow Lake Road.

4. Make no type conversions.

5. Limit road construction to that needed to develop the area for public recreation use.

6. Protect inlet areas and spawning beds from deterioration due to road and campground construction or excessive use of any type.

7. Fill in and abandon the garbage pit.

8. Pending campground development, provide toilets and garbage disposal facilities as necessary to prevent water and site pollution.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

W-6 FAYETTE LAKE

Description

Fayette Lake is the only large, non-Wilderness lake without road access on the Jim Bridger Ranger District. It is very scenic and a good fishery. The lake is surrounded by rugged terrain which limits horse travel. Present use is light.

The most common access trail begins at the end of the Half Moon Lake Road. It crosses Pole Creek and then traverses the southwest slopes to the southern shoreline of the lake. This route is approximately three miles long. There are no bridges across Pole Creek to aid the horse or foot traveler. During the spring runoff, Pole Creek presents a difficult crossing to backpackers.

A trail also goes to Fayette Lake from Little Half Moon Lake. Though this route is shorter, it is seldom used because of the difficulty in crossing Pole Creek at the outlet of Little Half Moon Lake. It will become a popular route if campgrounds are established on the east side of Little Half Moon Lake.

The southern edge of Fayette Lake appears to be the only suitable site for development. A small campground should be constructed. Sanitation facilities will be provided to eliminate or reduce the chance of water pollution. Most people camp on the southern edge of this lake. Recreationists using trail bikes may discover this location and begin to utilize it more frequently. Perhaps the biggest obstacles to trail bike travel are the Pole Creek crossings and lack of bridges.

Fayette Lake provides the public the opportunity of obtaining solitude in very beautiful and wild surroundings without much time or expense.

Management Objective

Keep Fayette Lake and its immediate area in a near-natural condition in contrast to the highly developed Fremont Lake recreation complex.

Management Decisions

1. Discourage outboard motor use and limit such use to "wakeless" operation.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

W. O. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

W-6 (continued)

2. Improve trails from Half Moon and Little Half Moon Lakes.

3. Provide horse bridges at crossings of Pole Creek and the outlet to Little Half Moon Lake.

4. Allow no road construction.

5. Permit no concessions.

6. Limit timber cutting to that needed for trail and bridge construction, on-site recreation needs, and public safety.

7. Construct a campground but limit improvements to sanitary facilities, rustic tables, grills, and garbage collection facilities.

8. Discourage trail bike travel into this unit.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

W-7 BOULDER LAKE

Description

Boulder Lake covers approximately 1,400 surface acres. It is the largest lake on the District and has the greatest potential for water sports development. Approximately two-thirds of this lake is on National Forest land and the remaining one-third is on Bureau of Land Management land.

The lake fluctuates noticeably between the spring and fall months due to irrigation water storage and draw down. High water marks are particularly noticeable near the inlet where the water recedes as much as a quarter of a mile. This fluctuation is not subject to control by the Forest Service.

The primary access route to this lake begins two miles east of Boulder, Wyoming. From this point, a dirt road leads to and terminates at the east end of the lake. This latter route is ten miles long, three and a half miles being on National Forest land. Access is safeguarded by established public rights-of-way. Access along the northern side of the lake is limited to foot or horse and possibly motorbike travel.

Boulder Lake, despite its many miles of shoreline, is restricted in suitable campground sites. Several picnic areas and boat camps could be located along the southern shore of the lake. The northern shoreline is not suited for development because of the rapid rise in topography from the water's edge. The only recreational facilities maintained adjacent to Boulder Lake are two pit toilets, garbage collection facilities, and one small horse corral (for visitors using the area as a Wilderness trailhead).

The Bureau of Land Management is planning to provide a road across the outlet making north-south travel possible. In addition, they are going to construct several campgrounds designed to include boat camps and facilities for the overnight visitor.

The Forest Service is planning a 50-unit campground on the north side of the inlet. It will be a full facility campground including trailer, boating, and road-end facilities for the Wilderness visitor.

Boulder Lake is growing in popularity. The excellent Machinaw fishing may partly be the reason. People boat, fish, and swim throughout the

Approved 6/4/70 — Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger

W. C. Weidlein — Forest Supervisor

W-7 (continued)

summer. Winter use is also increasing due to the snowmobile. The ice fisherman and the weekend snowmobiler find the area rewarding for winter sports. The Boulder Lake Trail into the Wilderness is one of the most heavily used entrance routes.

The Burnt Lake cattle allotment extends into this unit. Approximately 300 head of cattle use this portion of the unit between July 1 and September 15 of each year. The cattle enter the Forest boundary from the south and drift to the inlet portion of Boulder Lake. They graze the south side of the lake until the high waters of Boulder Creek have subsided and then cross over and graze the north side of the lake.

The cattle rely on Boulder Lake for their watering needs and as a result, seldom stray too far away. They tend to graze that land located between the lake and the Boulder Creek Road and generally ignore the ridges south of the road. The topography is not severe on the south side of Boulder Lake. Cattle often graze along the shoreline and eventually reach the unimproved camping site near the inlet. Cattle and campers often share the same area.

The only private land adjacent to this lake is a 160-acre tract owned by the Boulder Lake Ranch. It is located about 1/4 mile south of the inlet. This guest ranch caters to the general public wishing fishing, hunting, or boating activities. Their land does not block access or prevent the public from using National Forest lands.

There is a source of water pollution that enters Boulder Lake from the private property previously described. A small stream, originating on National Forest land, crosses this private property and then re-enters Federal land before it joins Boulder Creek. The portion of the creek on private property passes through a large horse pasture that contributes some of the pollution. The major source of pollution, however, comes from the Boulder Lake Ranch sewage system which enters the creek from a septic tank. This unnamed creek passes but a few yards from the east end of the present unimproved camping area. The public is unaware of this pollution and may be using this water for culinary purposes.

Boulder Lake Ranch has a special-use permit for several buildings that are located on National Forest land. These improvements include two horse corrals that straddle the creek. They are no longer permitted to

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

J. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler — Forest Supervisor

W-7 (Continued)

use these corrals which, to some degree, has decreased the total amount of pollution entering this creek.

Management Objective

Develop and enhance public recreation opportunities.

Management Decisions

1. Limit tree cutting to that needed for recreational development and/or public safety.

2. Permit no roadside concessions.

3. Allow commercial lakeside concessions such as boat rentals, bait sales, and similar activities designed to meet public need.

4. Develop a nature trail adjacent to the proposed Boulder Inlet Campground.

5. Improve and/or reconstruct, as needed, the main access route on the south side of Boulder Lake.

6. Prevent over-development of improvements through cooperative inter-agency planning.

7. Construct public campgrounds and boating facilities.

8. Provide signs warning the public against using water that is polluted.

9. Fence developed recreation sites from use by range livestock with esthetically pleasing materials.

10. Provide trailer and boat waste dumping facilities and sanitary facilities of campgrounds and boating areas designed and constructed to assure that water pollution will not occur.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

WATER INFLUENCE ZONE

Description

The Water Influence Zone consists of those areas important for water oriented recreation and travel along the following bodies of water: The Green River from the Forest boundary to and including Lower Green River Lake; Rock and Tosi Creeks; and Half Moon, Fremont, Willow, and New Fork Lakes. Approximately 23,000 acres are included. At present, all developed campgrounds on the District are located here.

This zone contains important fish and game habitat. The willow bottoms along Green River, Rock Creek, and Tosi Creek provide excellent and heavily used moose habitat. The Green River elk feed ground provides winter feeding for approximately 600 elk.

The Green River has been considered for designation as a Wild River. One proposal for increasing water storage for use in Wyoming includes a dam on the Green River. This proposed "Kendall Dam", if constructed, would back water up the Green River to the vicinity of the Forest boundary.

The Fremont and Sylvan Bay Summer Home areas are located within the zone. The Sylvan Bay Home Owners have a special-use permit for a boat dock in, and road to, Beaver Bay. Fremont Campground, the only one on the lake, is now used to its full capacity. Additional campground facilities are needed adjacent to the lake. Stewart Flat, at the south end of the lake, is the only area large enough for significant development. Summer homes along the south lake shore must be removed to make this area available for public use, and the special-use permits authorizing the homes are scheduled for termination by January 1, 1976. As public use increases, need will undoubtedly develop for additional boating facilities and Beaver Bay will probably have to be converted to public use.

Several other special-use activities are permitted. Half Moon Lake Lodge, Lakeside Lodge, GP-Bar Guest Ranch, and New Fork Boy Scout Camp are the more important ones. As public needs increase some of these facilities will probably require relocation or expansion. The Half Moon Lake Lodge is located in an area where expansion, which would involve new roads or new building sites, would not be compatible with watershed and esthetic values.

Identified historical and geological sites are Kendall Warm Springs, the Billy Wells Dude Ranch, and the Kendall Tie Hack Era Cemetary.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

E. L. Cahoon
District Forest Ranger

Wm. E. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

WATER INFLUENCE ZONE (continued)

Approximately 900 acres of deeded land lie within the zone. These lands are all adjacent to the Green River and occur in tracts of 80 to 320 acres in size. These lands restrict public access to parts of the Green River.

Management Decisions

1. Eliminate conflicting special-use activities when necessary to meet public need.

2. Purchase private lands along the Green River as opportunity develops.

3. Protect and provide interpretive signing at historical and geological sites.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

W-1 LOWER GREEN RIVER LAKE

Description

The Bridger Wilderness extends to the water edge around the Lower Green River Lake, except along the west end. The lake is one of the five major lakes along the front of the Wind River Range that are accessible and open for motorboat use. Since the lake is a "water peninsula" extending into the Wilderness, the noise from the use of motorboats on the lake distracts greatly from the pristine atmosphere in the adjacent Wilderness area and to the many Wilderness users using the two trails that go around the lake. To some - the elderly, the handicapped, or very young - who are unable to endure the rigors of entering the heart of the Wilderness, walking around the lake on the trails provides their only Wilderness experience. Closing the lower lake to motorboats would establish one lake which exhibits wilderness characteristics that is readily accessible to everyone.

Lower Green River Lake is becoming extremely popular. The campground has been filled to capacity most of the summer for the past two years. Old Square Top, one of the most widely photographed peaks in Wyoming, is clearly visible from the lakeshore in this unit.

Located on the west bank of the lake is the GP-Bar Guest Ranch, a Government owned facility, under special-use permit. Food and lodging and other services are provided for the Wilderness user. The GP-Bar building complex and adjoining land was purchased in 1966 by the Government from private ownership in order to provide access, develop the area for public recreation use, prevent developments which would detract from the beauty of the area.

The Lower Green River Lake has historically been a poor fishery, receiving but light summer and winter fishing pressure.

Management Objective

Maintain the Wilderness atmosphere of Lower Green River Lake.

Management Decisions

1. Discourage the use of motorboats.
2. Develop the area for recreation use.
3. Allow no audible power sources.
4. Develop the newer, glass fronted, building into a Visitor Information Center.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

F. H. Clubine — District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

W-2 KENDALL WARM SPRINGS

Description

This warm spring is habitat for the Kendall Warm Springs Dace, Rhinuchthys Oscules Thermalis, and is the only known place in the world where this particular small minnow-like fish is found. Several attempts have been made to relocate this species without success.

Water temperature from the spring is 84.5° F. It flows about 200 yards and then creates a beautiful waterfall into the Green River. The warm springs are used throughout the summer for bathing. The warm springs, beds of travertine over which they flow, and other natural features make the area of geological interest.

A fence was built around the spring and surrounding area in 1968 to protect it from use by cattle, since the area is within the Green River cattle allotment.

The area is being increasingly used by the public for bathing, picnicing, and hiking. Facilities are needed to provide for these uses, interpret the natural features, and to protect the stream from contamination.

Management Objective

Maintain habitat suitable for Kendall Dace, and improve and interpret the area for public use.

Management Decisions

1. Approve no special use permits which would adversely effect development of area for public use.
2. Protect the area from cattle use.
3. Provide recreation facilities needed for day use.
4. Allow no overnight camping.
5. Develop nature trails to major points of interest.
6. Provide interpretive display explaining the geology and the Kendall Dace.
7. Provide a small natural appearing bathing pool (or pools), to replace those now in use, with drainage designed to prevent pollution of the stream on the Green River.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

W-3 GRAVEL PIT

Description

A gravel pit located next to the Green River Road at the Forest boundary was used for many years by local ranchers. It detracts from the esthetics along this important travel route.

This pit was closed to further use in 1965. It was leveled off, covered with top soil, and reseeded. Re-opening of the gravel pit would again damage esthetic values, which have largely been restored.

This pit is not signed to inform the public that it is no longer available as a source of gravel.

Management Objective

Maintain esthetic values along the Green River Road.

Management Decisions

1. Erect a sign closing the area as a source of gravel.

2. Allow no use of gravel from this area for any purpose.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

W-4 FREMONT LAKE SUMMER HOME AREA

Description

Term permits for the summer homes along the south end of Fremont Lake are scheduled for termination on January 1, 1975. This area is needed in conjunction with development of a campground or trailer park on Stewart Flat.

Management Objective

Provide for public use of the south shore of Fremont Lake.

Management Decisions

1. Approve no major improvements on existing structures.

2. Remove buildings upon termination of the present term permits and rehabilitate the sites to restore near-natural conditions.

3. Do not issue additional summer home permits.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. G. Nelson
District Forest Ranger

Wm. O. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

W-5 COMMERCIAL RESORT - HALF MOON LAKE

Description

The commercial resort located on the north shore of Half Moon Lake encompasses an area of approximately eight acres which is under special-use permit with a termination date of October 30, 1976. The resort consists of a lodge, several cabins, boat dock, tack-room and corral. The cabins, tack-room and corral are nestled on a steep slope among scattered patches of trees consisting of lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, juniper and aspen. At the time the lodge and boat dock were located, little thought was given to esthetics or future recreational development of this area.

The excavation required to develop additional roads and expansion of facilities would definitely be detrimental to the watershed and the esthetic quality of Half Moon Lake.

Approximately one mile of private lake frontage, located on the west end of the lake, is suitable for commercial development. Should a public resort be constructed at this location, the need for duplicate facilities on adjacent Forest land would be questionable.

Management Objective

Maintain esthetic and watershed values.

Management Decisions

1. Allow no future expansion of the resort now under special-use permit.

2. Terminate the existing permit as scheduled unless satisfactory improvement of existing facilities can be made, including relocation of the lodge away from the lake front, without damage to watershed or esthetics and with suitable positive pollution control.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ F. G Osborn
District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

W-6 WINTER GAME RANGE AND FEED GROUND (GREEN RIVER)

Description

The Green River winter elk feed ground lies in Section 13 and 14, T. 39 N., R. 110 W., 6th P. M. It was established in the early 1940's as a winter feed ground for approximately 600 head of elk. Because of the location, elk have a tendency to move onto the area as early as the first of November and remain until late May.

Heavy use on the area is responsible for extensive aspen highlining and damage to important browse species. The willow in the river bottom presents a dead appearance, although the plants are still alive. Esthetics are severely damaged. Lodgepole pine is being noticeably scarred. Damage of varying degree has been observed up to one mile from the feed ground.

The feed ground lies mostly within this zone with a small portion occurring in the Intermediate Zone.

Management Objective

Maintain or re-establish vegetation and esthetic values.

Management Decisions

1. Relocate feeding grounds out of this unit.

2. Erect informational sign to explain the area.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

W-7 SYLVAN BAY SUMMER HOME AREA

Description

This summer home area is located in the rocky, timber-covered basin east of Sylvan Bay at Fremont Lake. In 1951, 80 lots each of approximately one-half acre is size, were established. Forty-nine lots are now under permit with 31 lots still available.

The terrain is characterized of huge glacier boulders and steep north slopes containing stands of Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and aspen interspersed with sagebrush-grass openings. Due to these factors and the distance from the shore line of Fremont Lake, the area is not suitable for construction of public camping facilities.

Access to this area is provided by the paved Fremont Lake Road to the Fremont Lake Campground and thence by a graded and drained dirt road into the area which passes through the area and terminates at the lake shore in Sylvan Bay. These roads were constructed by and are maintained by the Forest Service. The interior roads have been constructed and are maintained by the Sylvan Bay Summer Home Owners.

There are two beaver ponds in the summer home area. Wyoming Game and Fish Commission personnel have planted trout in the upper pond and restrict fishing to those only 14 years of age and under or 65 years of age and over. The Forest Service maintains the road to this pond and the parking area constructed by the Forest Service on the east side of this pond.

Management Objective

Maintain area for summer homes and protect esthetic values.

Management Decisions

1. Continue as a summer home area.

2. Continue Forest Service maintenance of the spur to the Beaver pond and the parking lot as long as the pond is stocked and provides a public fishery.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

W-8 KENDALL AIRSTRIP

Description

This unit is the landing field located in the W½, Section 11, T. 38 N., R. 110 W., just north of the Kendall Bridge on the west side of the Green River. The landing field is approximately 3,500 feet long and was constructed for use during the Mosquito Lake sagebrush control project in 1958. Construction consisted of placing a culvert in Lime Creek, clearing the sagebrush, leveling the strip, and installation of a wind sock.

No maintenance has been done since the facility was constructed and it has deteriorated to the point that all that exists is the leveled strip with sagebrush invading the site.

Limited use of the strip is being made by small single-engine aircraft. This use is primarily by private pilots flying to the area for fishing.

This landing strip is desirable as an emergency field and is shown on FAA charts as such. Due to the limited area available between the Green River and the Mosquito Lake Road No. 10156 parking pads, hangers, and fuel facilities would seriously detract from esthetic values.

Adjacent areas are used heavily by people fishing the Green River. The area is within the Green River cattle allotment.

Management Objective

Protect esthetic and water-oriented values.

Management Decisions

1. Allow no fencing or facilities to be constructed except for a wind sock.

2. Allow, but do not encourage, aircraft use.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

W-9 BILLY WELLS HISTORICAL SITE (THE GROS VENTRE LODGE)

Description

This is the site of the first known guest ranch in Wyoming. It is located four miles north of the Kendall Guard Station and opposite the confluence of Tosi Creek with the Green River.

It was established in 1897 by William Wells who enjoyed a brief but historical business catering to wealthy Easterners and Europeans. The guests came to hunt, fish, camp, and boat on the Green River. Mr. Wells kept a large kennel of hunting dogs, which were then popularly used, to pursue big game animals.

In 1968, the Forest Service constructed a fence around the remnants of the buildings and part of the original site. Prior to this, many of the artifacts and items of historical interest were destroyed or removed.

A roadside information sign, parking area, and access trail were erected and/or constructed in 1967. Future plans call for the relocation of the present foot trail so it will serve as a self-guided nature walk as well as an access route to the ruins.

Management Objective

Maintain or enhance the historical value of this site and protect it from vandalism.

Management Decisions

1. Withdraw the area from mineral entry.
2. Relocate the present foot trail to provide a self-guided nature trail as well as access to the ruins.
3. Allow no use or activity which will detract from the area.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

W-10 SYLVAN BAY-BEAVER BAY

Description

This unit encompasses about one mile of shoreline on the east side of Fremont Lake and includes Sylvan Bay and Beaver Bay.

Access to this unit is provided by the Sylvan Bay Road (FS-10166), a single-lane, dirt road from the Fremont Lake Campground Road, through the summer home area and down a steep grade to Sylvan Bay.

In 1959, a special-use permit was issued to and the Sylvan Bay Summer Home Owners' Association constructed a road from the Sylvan Bay Road (FS-10166) to Beaver Bay and installed a boat ramp and dock in the bay. The permittees now have privileged use of this area as the road to Beaver Bay is gated and locked.

A small, undeveloped picnic spot is located at Sylvan Bay. This bay is at the bottom of the steep, heavily timbered and brushy slope above which the summer home area is located. The only facilities now available at the picnic site are water and garbage cans. Sanitation facilities should be provided; however, no other improvements should be made until an intensive plan is developed for the entire Fremont Lake area. Fires should not be permitted due to the hazard of wildfire escaping and burning up the slope into the summer home area.

Due to the increasing demands for water-oriented developments and the limited space suitable for development at Fremont Lake, it is quite possible that Beaver Bay will be needed for public use in the near future.

Management Objective

Allow the current permitted use of the Beaver Bay area until such time it is needed for public use and govern the use of Sylvan Bay to preserve it for future development.

Management Decisions

1. Limit permittee investment at Beaver Bay to that which can be amortized within a five-year period.

2. Allow no fires in Sylvan Bay.

3. Limit facilities in Sylvan Bay to that needed for sanitation and public safety and allow day-use only until total development is planned for the area.

Approved 3/13/70 — Date
F. H. Osborn — District Forest Ranger
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

W-11 FEDERAL COOPERATIVE SNOW COURSE

Description

This snow course was established cooperatively to obtain data for water yield and stream flow predictions by the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and the Wyoming State Engineering Office.

It is located adjacent to the road east of the Kendall Guard Station. Recreation use is heavy in this area from midsummer to late fall. Some snow machine use is occurring in the immediate area and it will undoubtly increase.

It is imparative that the course and adjacent area remain unmolested so that readings can be obtained that reflect the true snow pack.

Management Objective

Retain the snow course at its present location and protect it from damage due to resource activities.

Management Decisions

1. Allow no road or trail construction or tree cutting, on or adjacent to the unit, that will influence snow accumulation.

2. By signing, alert snow machine users to the snow course location and request their cooperation in avoiding it.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. D. Osborn
District Forest Ranger

Wm O Desliter
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

W-12 FREMONT AND HALF MOON LAKES

Description

This unit includes portions of the south and east shores of Fremont Lake up to and including Beaver Bay, Half Moon Lake, and Little Half Moon Lake. Access to Fremont Lake is a paved 20-foot road. Access to the Half Moon Lake junction will eventually be a paved 20-foot road and then a 16-foot road to the Upper Half Moon Campground. Present access to Little Half Moon is a 14-foot dirt road with a fairly steep grade on which it would be difficult to keep a gravel surface. Relocation of this road would adversely impact esthetic and watershed values.

Existing public recreation facilities include the Sandy Beach picnicing and swimming site, Fremont Campground and boat ramp and dock, Sylvan Bay picnic site, and Half Moon picnic site. Capacity of these sites at any one time is 525 people. Due to the close proximity to Pinedale and the Bridger Wilderness, these developements receive most of the recreation use on the District. Such use includes camping, picnicing, boating, fishing, hiking, and hunting. Some limited use is made of the facilities in the winter by snowmobilers and ice fishermen.

Thirty-two potential recreation sites on Fremont Lake, Little Half Moon Lake, and Half Moon Lake have been inventoried.

The timber resource in this unit consists of a heavy stand of Douglas-fir and lodgepole pine on the south side of Half Moon Lake and scattered patches of lodgepole pine and aspen near Fremont Lake. This timber and aspen is valuable as overstory and esthetic backdrop for potential development sites.

When a bridge is constructed across Pole Creek and the Little Half Moon Campground is constructed, this area may contain a wilderness trail entrance facility. A road connecting Little Half Moon Lake and the Meadow Lake Road is planned. An overhead power line exists to the Lakeside Lodge and the summer homes on the south end of Fremont Lake. No domestic livestock grazing is permitted.

Management Objective

Develop for public use and maintain or enhance recreational and esthetic values.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

W-12 (continued)

Management Decisions

1. Limit timber cutting to that necessary for construction of the Little Half Moon-Meadow Lake Road, development of recreation facilities, improvement of esthetics, and public safety.

2. Surface the Half Moon Lake Road on its present location and widen only in areas where backslopes could be 2:1 or more gentle.

3. Relocate power and telephone lines underground and require underground installation for new systems.

4. Establish nature trails near Fremont and Little Half Moon Campgrounds.

5. Provide sanitary facilities which will prevent contamination of lake waters.

6. Permit no domestic livestock grazing.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

F. H. Osborn — District Forest Ranger

W. D. Leshlie — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

W-13 FREMONT LAKE SHORELINE AREA

Description

This unit includes a strip of land around the perimeter of Fremont Lake from the southwest corner north to the upper Fremont Campground, thence south to a point just north of Beaver Bay. At the present time, the only improvements are a four-unit campground at the north end of the lake and three summer homes under special use permit at Chambers Bay. Access to the unit is limited to boat or horse and foot trails. Esthetics is varied and scenic attractions include rolling sagebrush hills, patches of lodgepole pine and aspen, dense stands of large spruce, and steep barren rock rims. Spring, summer and fall wildlife habitat is provided for elk, deer, and moose. The several beaches, coves and bays provide boater opportunities for camping and picnicing.

Management Objective

Retain the wild and unaltered nature of the lake shore, provide boat camps, a trails end at the upper end of the lake, and maintain or improve esthetic and wildlife habitat values.

Management Decisions

1. Restrict timber cutting to that needed for public safety, construction of primitive campgrounds and trails, and on site recreational needs.

2. Construct no roads.

3. Utilize the beaches, coves, and bays to construct boating and trail-end campsites providing only sanitary, fire prevention, and boat docking facilities.

4. Terminate the special use permits for cabins at Chambers Bay and vicinity on January 1, 1976 as presently scheduled. Remove cabins and restore the sites to a near-natural condition.

5. Allow no private or semi-private land occupancy.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

F. L. Nelson — District Forest Ranger

Wm. J. Deskin — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

W-14 ROCK CREEK BEAVER DAM WASHOUT AREAS

Description

This unit is located within and adjacent to Rock Creek in T. 38 N., R. 110 W. In the past, there was considerable beaver activity in this area. For some unknown reason, the beaver population has moved out, the beaver dams are breaching, and some channel erosion is occurring. As the dams further deteriorate, this erosion will accelerate. These dams are good fisheries and this fish habitat is being lost.

There appears to be suitable food supply to sustain a population of beaver. This unit should be studied cooperatively with the Wyoming Game and Fish Biologist.

Management Objective

Re-establish a beaver population to restore the dams and fishery values and eliminate the dams as a source of further stream-bank erosion.

Management Decisions

1. Allow no beaver trapping until such time that a harvestable population has been re-established.

2. Transplant beaver if feasible.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. H. Robson
District Forest Ranger

W. O. Doolittle
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

W-15 TOSI CREEK SUMMER HOMES

Description

In 1916, seven mineral claims were filed on in Section 20, T. 39 N., R. 110 W., 6th P. M. These claims were held without any apparent mining effort. In 1955, four summer homes, in addition to the old, existing improvements, were built on these claim sites.

A mineral examination, made in 1956, revealed that there was no locateable mineral on the claims.

Patent was applied for on January 28, 1963, under the Johnson-Church Act of October 30, 1962 (Public Law 87-851); however, patent was denied by the Bureau of Land Management on April 10, 1963. Through negotiations and land exchange between the Forest Service and permittees, an agreement has been made for them to move their cabins to private land in Section 22, T. 39 N., R. 110 W.

Management Objective

Remove or eliminate the existing structures and restore the site to a natural condition.

Management Decisions

Follow up to assure that the permittees remove or dispose of all improvements and restore the sites to their natural state.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

W-16 WILLOW LAKE SUMMER HOME

Description

This unit, located on the northern shore of Willow Lake in NE¼ SW¼ Section 17, T. 33 N., R. 109 W., encompasses one summer home permit area. Improvements consist of a three-room log cabin, boat storage, and ice house - all originally constructed in 1936. The permit changed hands in 1942 and again in 1958. Due to increasing public demands for lake frontage recreation activities, the existing summer home permit is no longer compatible with the public needs.

Management Objective

Eliminate the privately-owned improvements and make the area available for public use.

Management Decisions

1. Issue a term permit to be cancelled at the end of a ten-year period.

2. If the permit is transferred after the term permit is in force, issue a new permit for only the time left in the ten-year period.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. G. Gibson
District Forest Ranger

Wm. O. Deasler
Forest Supervisor

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

SECTION 350 - TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

351 - ZONE DEFINITION

352 - ZONE CHARACTERISTICS

353 - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

354 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

REPRESENTATIVE ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE

CHAPTER 300 - MANAGEMENT ZONES

350 - TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE

351 - ZONE DEFINITION. This zone comprises areas of existing or anticipated significant public occupancy, use, and enjoyment, for outdoor recreation, along existing and planned overland routes of nonwater-oriented travel. The zone includes areas in and around existing or planned developed recreation sites which are not water oriented. These are areas, encompassing such routes, in which esthetic values are an important part of the outdoor environment. The zone offers significant opportunities for existing, planned, or anticipated recreation use and enjoyment by people visiting or traveling within it.

352 - ZONE CHARACTERISTICS. This zone consists of areas of significant existing, planned, and anticipated occupancy, use, and enjoyment for nonwater-oriented outdoor recreation. The zone includes areas immediately adjacent to and surrounding developed or planned recreation sites where people may stroll. It comprises areas along existing or planned overland routes of public travel where the immediate scenic frame or foreground is subject to close scrutiny. Foreground and backdrop areas which are not subject to such close scrutiny are recognized in other zones, with appropriate management emphasis on esthetic values.

Highways, roads, trails, railroads, tramways, and ski lifts are included as overland routes of travel in this zone. Landing fields are included where public recreation travel by aircraft is frequent. Work roads, trails, and other overland routes on which public travel is only occasional are not included.

The zone is usually irregular in shape, depending on the nature and use of the travel routes, the existing and planned public occupancy, use, and enjoyment, and the character of the terrain and vegetation.

Lands which have the aforementioned characteristics, but where related water bodies exert significant influence on uses and activities, are included in the Water Influence Zone.

353 - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION. Protect or enhance the esthetic qualities and values. Develop or maintain recreation sites and facilities for intensive occupancy, use, and enjoyment by the public. Develop or maintain wildlife habitat, timber, range, soil, and water resources and various activities at levels which will best enhance or maintain the outdoor recreation use and environment.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

354 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
1. Promote public enjoyment and safety and preserve natural beauty in developing and maintaining recreation-related special land uses and transportation facilities.						X	X				
2. Protect esthetic values in authorized concessionaire developments.						X					
3. Establish and maintain public access on and to System lands.	X	X	X	X		X	X				X
4. Provide adequate vegetative screen, terrain permitting, between recreation sites and main travel routes.	X	X				X	X				
5. Permit borrow pits, quarries, sand and gravel pits, and work camps only where they are fully compatible with esthetic and recreation values.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. Locate and construct roads, needed for other than recreation, to complement or enhance existing or potential recreation values.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
7. Establish summer-home tracts only on sites not needed for public recreation purposes.						X					
8. Avoid planting vegetation attractive to livestock or big game along highway rights-of-way, if other ground cover is feasible.							X				
9. Fence with esthetically pleasing materials.	X	X	X		X	X	X				X
10. Reroute or reduce livestock driveway use damaging to recreation or esthetic values.			X								

354 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS
TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
11. Establish or continue salt grounds, water developments, or corrals for range livestock or pack and saddle stock only where esthetic values will not be damaged.			X			X					
12. Permit poison stations for rodent control only in locations where there is no public use during the control period or where adequate safeguards are provided.	X	X	X	X	X	X					X
13. Permit no predator-control stations.			X		X						
14. Avoid type conversions that would impair natural beauty.	X		X		X	X	X	X			X
15. Locate firelines in places which protect screening and natural beauty, wherever feasible.										X	
16. Provide dust-free roads within and adjacent to developed recreation sites if dust is creating safety or health hazards or an unacceptable atmosphere for public enjoyment.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
17. Maintain a forested appearance which protects natural beauty and recreation values.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
18. In removing tree groups, patches, strips, or blocks, use timber-cutting methods which make only limited breaks in forest cover visible from major routes of travel and areas of use.		X						X			
19. Provide irregular boundaries on cutting units for timber harvest to simulate natural openings.		X						X			

354 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS
TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
20. Fell unsightly trees on timber harvest areas to enhance esthetic values.		X						X			
21. Minimize soil disturbance and avoid damaging the residual trees in harvesting timber.		X						X			
22. Promptly treat all slash and debris resulting from timber cutting, to reduce fire and insect hazard and maintain esthetic values.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
23. Dispose of snags and trees hazardous to life and property, and also, unless essential for wild-life habitat, those which are unsightly.		X		X		X	X	X		X	X
24. Schedule logging activities during "off tourist" season, where practicable and desirable.		X				X	X	X	X	X	X
25. Promptly investigate and, where appropriate, treat insect infestations which might detract from natural beauty.								X			
26. Assure that signs are esthetically pleasing.	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X
27. Permit concessionaire recreation developments only where necessary to supplement public recreation facilities.						X					
28. Require low stumps where visible from major routes of travel and areas of use.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
29. Discourage firearm use which endangers people using developed recreation and administrative sites.				X	X	X					X

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

354 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS
TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
30. Post big-game crossings on forest development roads.					X		X				
31. Protect developed recreation sites from use by range livestock and pack and saddle stock.			X			X	X	X			
32. Schedule range livestock use during "pre- or post-tourist" seasons, where necessary or desirable.			X								
33. Fence for livestock control where necessary for public safety along roads and highways.			X			X	X				
34. Plant trees in clear-cut areas within one year after cutting unless experience shows satisfactory regeneration can be assured by other means within three to five years.		X									
35. Maintain, in a natural state, selected individual large, including overmature, trees or small groups of such trees.		X					X				
36. Provide wildlife openings to enhance visitor enjoyment.					X						
37. Locate improvements in safe areas of low fire hazard or other areas that can be adequately safeguarded.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
38. Assure protection of recreation and esthetic values in all mining operations, including oil and gas activities, under permit or lease.						X			X		

354 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS
TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
39. Avoid constructing access roads with long tangents visible from points where these roads leave major travel routes.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
40. Establish or permit no refuse or garbage dumps.	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
41. Convert flammable cover types to less flammable vegetation, in areas with significant values and high fire risk.	X		X	X	X	X	X				X
42. Reserve adequate forage, if available, to meet the needs of pack and saddle stock.			X								
43. Require feeding of hay and supplements to pack and saddle stock, where necessary to protect watershed values.				X		X	X	X			X
44. Avoid increasing the potential for snow avalanches, in timber removal.		X						X			
45. Require outfitters and contractors to feed hay and supplements to pack and saddle stock, in areas where native forage is needed by recreationists' pack and saddle stock.						X	X	X			
46. Minimize possible disruption of livestock and big-game range use, in location of plantations and regeneration areas.		X									
47. Develop recreation facilities which will protect ground cover.				X		X					
48. Direct public use to developed sites, in heavily used places.				X		X					

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE

Description

The Travel Influence Zone contains approximately 3,000 acres of land scattered between Elkhart Park and Larsen Creek. It receives close public scrutiny and is very important for recreation use and recreation-oriented travel.

The zone is comprised of the following areas:

1. The area surrounding Trails End Campground and the existing and proposed routes from the campground to the Wilderness boundary.
2. The area adjacent to Skyline Drive Road.
3. The trails leading from Little Half Moon Lake, Meadow Lake, and Boulder Lake to the Wilderness boundary.
4. The route of the East Fork-Cottonwood Road (proposed).
5. The trails leading from the Big Sandy Campground to the Wilderness boundary.
6. The Irish Canyon Road location (proposed).
7. The lower southern portion of the Block and Tackle Hill Road.
8. The Larsen Creek Road and the area surrounding the proposed road-end facility.
9. The Lowline Trail route extending from the East Fork River along the Wilderness boundary to Cottonwood Lake.
10. The Continental Divide Trail route on the southern end of the District (proposed).

Developed recreation facilities include the Trails End Campground and Elkhart Park Information Office. Eleven camping units and pack and saddle stock handling facilities are available. There are many un-developed camp sites throughout the zone.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. T. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm. E. Dashiell
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE (continued)

The Pole Creek and Fremont Trails receive very heavy use. Some erosion is occurring due to excessive grades and sod break-up. Multiple trails have developed in several locations, primarily in open parks and across wet meadows.

The Larsen Creek and Block and Tackle Hill Roads are primitive roads unsuitable for sedans. Excessive grade and poor alignment are causing some erosion.

The proposed Cottonwood and Irish Canyon Roads will provide additional access to existing and planned recreation facilities. The Cottonwood Road will provide access to a portion of the Wilderness, presently little used by hikers and backpackers.

One and one-half miles of the Fremont Sheep Driveway pass through this zone. Resource conditions are generally fair, except for esthetics. Some improvement, in recent years, has resulted from reduced sheep trailing.

An earth fill dam and water control structure exists at Boulter Lake authorized by special-use permit to the East Fork Irrigation Company. In 1969, the Company submitted plans to rehabilitate the structure to prevent leakage.

A mountain pine beetle infestation is increasing on many portions of the District. The presence of some overmature trees in this zone may lead to an increase in the number of insect-killed trees.

Two snow courses located at Elkhart Park and Larsen Creek are maintained in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service.

Management Decisions

1. Limit tree cutting to that necessary to provide for public safety, firewood for on-site use, construction and maintenance of roads and trails, and recreation improvements, and improvement of esthetic values.

2. Reconstruct and maintain trails to wilderness standards and to reduce watershed damage.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

J. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger

Wm O. Deshler — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE (Continued)

3. Restore good watershed and esthetic conditions on the Fremont Sheep Driveway.

4. Reconstruct the Larsen Creek Road to eliminate further resource damage and provide suitable public access.

5. Reconstruct the Block and Tackle Road only in connection with campground development. (See management unit I-21).

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

T-1 AREAS OF ESTHETIC VALUE ALONG SKYLINE DRIVE

Description

This management unit coincides with the Travel Influence Zone along the Skyline Drive Road. The road extends from the Forest boundary south of Fremont Lake to the Trails End Campground at Elkhart Park. Reconstruction of the section of road from the Fremont Lake Junction to Faler's Lodge to provide two ten-foot lanes, six percent ruling grade, and gravel surface should be completed by September 1970. Future plans call for extending the reconstruction to Elkhart Park and paving of the entire road.

In several places, the Skyline Drive Road is the boundary between the Jim Bridger and Green River Ranger Districts. Likewise, the Travel Influence Zone and management unit are common to both Districts and will have the same management direction. The portion of this unit on the Jim Bridger Ranger District extends from the Forest boundary near Half Moon Lake Road to the Faler's Lodge Road junction.

This area is subject to close scrutiny by the public. The primary purpose of the road is to facilitate recreation-oriented activities. It provides outstanding views of Fremont Lake, Half Moon Lake, Surveyor Park, and portions of the Bridger Wilderness. It also provides access to Half Moon Lake, Faler's Resort, Fortification Mountain Ski area, and the Trails End Campground.

Easy access from the Pinedale area has made the Skyline Drive Road a very popular route for big game hunters. Road hunting is especially popular due to the rather open nature of the countryside.

Timber in this unit consists mostly of pole-sized lodgepole pine with interspersed stands of sawlog size material. In recent years, an epidemic mountain pine beetle population has killed many of the larger trees. The timber stands provide much of the esthetic background and wildlife cover in this area.

Other cover types include stands of aspen mixed with large sage-grass openings.

The unit crosses through the Pole Creek cattle allotment. Cattle graze the sage-grass openings adjacent to the road.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

J. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

T-1 (continued)

Management Objective

Provide quality access and maintain roadside esthetics.

Management Decisions

1. Cut only those trees necessary to provide for public safety, recreation development, road maintenance, or esthetics.

2. Defer domestic livestock grazing to season of low visitor use whenever possible.

3. Keep roadside development to a minimum to preserve the natural beauty of this drive.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kavalicke
District Forest Ranger

Wm E Leslie
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

T-2 PROPOSED CONTINENTAL DIVIDE TRAIL

Description

The Continental Divide Trail study was authorized by the National Trails System Act, Public Law 90-543. The purpose of this study is to determine the feasibility and desirability of a trail on or near the Continental Divide through the states of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. The results of the study will be reported to Congress which may consider authorizing the trail as an addition to the National Trails System.

If this trail is authorized, approximately 70 miles will be located on this District. Thirteen miles will be outside the Bridger Wilderness, starting at the Forest boundary in the vicinity of Rennecker Peak, traversing in a northwesterly direction across the Intermediate and Crest Zones, and meeting the Wilderness boundary at the end of the Larsen Creek Road.

This management unit will be converted to Travel Influence Zone when the authorization to build and location for the trail become firm.

Management Objective

Protect the proposed route of the Continental Divide Trail to meet the environmental characteristics suggested by the National Trail Systems Act.

Management Decisions

1. Limit tree cutting to that essential to trail construction.
2. Authorize no road construction.
3. Locate trail to maintain wild land atmosphere.
4. Authorize no special-use permits.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm. E. Dashler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

T-3 FEDERAL COOPERATIVE SNOW COURSES

Description

These snow courses have been established cooperatively to collect data for water yield and stream flow predictions by the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, and the Wyoming State Engineering Office. These sites have been in use for many years.

They are established in particular areas where snow can accumulate with little effect from wind and sun exposure. This is generally in openings within a stand of timber.

This unit includes snow courses at Elkhart Park and Larsen Creek. Both courses are located near system roads. Recreation use in the general area is heavy throughout the summer and fall months. Snow machine use is becoming very popular. Much use of these machines on snow courses would pack the snow and data collected would not reflect conditions normal to the watershed.

Refer to I-9 and W-2 for other snow course locations and descriptive material.

Management Objective

Retain snow courses at their present locations and protect them from damage due to resource use and activities.

Management Decisions

1. Allow no improvement construction or timber harvest on or adjacent to this unit that may influence snow accumulation.

2. Sign to alert snow machine users of snow course locations and request their cooperation in avoiding them.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm E Dustin
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

T-4 TRAIL FROM ELKHART PARK TO WILDERNESS BOUNDARY

Description

Approximately two miles of the Pole Creek Trail links Elkhart Park and the Bridger Wilderness boundary. It is the primary public route into the Wilderness. The Pole Creek Trail continues into the Wilderness and provides access to Eklund Lake, from which travelers can go either north or south to popular areas.

Portions of this trail are poorly located and constructed in respect to esthetics and wilderness values. It was constructed in about 1963 prior to the establishment of the present wilderness trail standards (refer to T-6).

Problems associated with the trail include: Residual construction debris, excessive clearing widths, poor surface drainage, multiple trails, and areas where heavy stands of timber slow the snow melt allowing large drfits to remain until late July.

Present plans are to construct a new trail for use only by foot travelers (refer to T-6) and to rehabilitate this trail, leaving it open as the route to be used for horse travel.

Management Objective

Restore wilderness and esthetic values.

Management Decisions

1. Relocate sections of this trail to avoid present "multiple trail" and boggy areas, where practical.

2. Apply wilderness trail standards to any sections relocated.

3. Limit timber cutting to trees needed for public safety or trail maintenance or reconstruction needs.

4. Remove old trail construction debris where esthetics are adversely affected.

5. Sign both ends as "Horseback Route".

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

T-5 FREMONT SHEEP DRIVEWAY

Description

This unit consists of one and one-half miles of the Fremont Sheep Driveway. It begins at the Highline Trail near the Big Sandy Campground and extends north past Meeks Lake to the Wilderness boundary.

Soil and vegetation conditions show the effect of the many years of sheep trailing resulting in some impact on esthetic values.

Part of the Fremont Recreation Trail coincides with the driveway in this unit. Two major trail junctions are included. Some adverse public reaction has occurred because of the esthetic losses.

Management Objective

Restore the driveway to good watershed and esthetic conditions.

Management Decisions

1. Maintain the driveway.
2. Manage driveway use to avoid its increasing in width or causing watershed damage.
3. Determine feasibility of realigning allotment boundaries to allow sheep to "feed" onto the Forest and minimize trailing.
4. Allow no overnight bedding or salting on the driveway where it coincides with the recreation trail.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

T-6 PROPOSED TRAIL FROM ELKHART PARK TO WILDERNESS BOUNDARY

Description

Many foot travelers have complained about horse use on the main system trails. They base their complaints on general trail deterioration, site pollution, and loss of esthetic values. The present trail from Elkhart Park to the vicinity of Eklund Lake is very wide, has many wet spots that get badly "plowed up" by horse use, has multiple trails in some areas and generally lacks Wilderness atmosphere.

There is an excellent opportunity to develop an alternate and highly scenic route for foot travelers. This unit includes that portion up to the Wilderness boundary (Unit 3).

This portion of trail will be approximately one-half mile long. Since it will be used by people entering the Wilderness, wilderness-like trail standards would provide a more satisfactory overall experience. It will be located along the rim of Fremont Creek Canyon and will provide the foot traveler with outstanding views. It will continue into the Wilderness for approximately six miles to the vicinity of Eklund Lake where it will rejoin the present trail (refer to S-13).

Elkhart Park is a recreation complex that contains the Trails End Campground, an information office, two administrative horse pastures and a guard station. It is also the most heavily used portal serving the Bridger Wilderness.

Management Objective

Provide a scenic route into the Wilderness from Elkhart Park and separate horse and foot travel to eliminate present conflicts of use.

Management Decisions

1. Limit timber cutting to that necessary for trail construction and maintenance, public safety, and on-site recreation needs.

2. Locate and construct the trail to discourage use by horsemen.

3. Construct the trail to Wilderness standards except as modified below:

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kowalich
District Forest Ranger

Wm O. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

T-6 (continued)

a. Keep grades to less than ten percent, but undulate and vary alignment to keep tree cutting or the blasting of rocks to an absolute minimum and preferably to none at all.

b. Construct trail tread only where absolutely necessary to provide a good and safe walking surface.

c. Use rock in trail construction only to support fill sections or provide walking surface.

4. Locate the trail to take advantage of scenic views into Long Lake and Fremont Canyon.

5. Develop overlooks with interpretive signing and sanitation facilities at strategic points.

6. Develop the trail from Elkhart Park to the Long Lake Overlook to also serve as a nature walk.

7. Sign trail at both ends that it is for foot travelers only.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

T-7 IRISH CANYON ROAD

Description

This unit is the route planned for a new access road to the Big Sandy Campground and Wilderness entrance. The Irish Canyon and Lamreaux Meadow country included in the route is very scenic. Most use on the road will be by recreationists. A road designed for high speed use is not necessary and could reduce the esthetic quality of the area. Stream sedimentation could occur from the road if proper precautions were not taken.

Management Objective

Maintain and take full advantage of the esthetic beauty of the surrounding area in location of the proposed road.

Management Decisions

1. Develop this unit as a scenic drive, taking full advantage of natural contours and blending the road with topography to the extent consistent with public safety and planned use.

2. Use treated timber bridges in lieu of culverts for any crossings of Irish Creek.

3. Construct overlooks at opportune locations.

4. Surface with crushed gravel.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm C Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO APPROVAL

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

T-8 IMPORTANT SYSTEM TRAILS LEADING TO THE WILDERNESS BOUNDARY

Description

These units consist of Forest Service trails that provide important access to the Bridger Wilderness, the Timico Lake and North Fork Trails. These are old livestock or trapper trails adopted by the Forest Service. To meet Forest Service standards, many sections need reconstruction and relocation. Problems associated with these trails include soil erosion, multiple trails across meadows, esthetic damage and rocky areas dangerous to horse travel.

There are two standards for trail construction and maintenance on the Bridger National Forest: Standards designed to maintain or enhance wilderness values, and those for trails outside the Wilderness. Since these trails are used primarily by people entering the Wilderness, wilderness-like trails are more esthetically pleasing than those constructed to regular standards and provide a more satisfactory overall experience.

To avoid confusing the public, however, regular rustic signing should be used and not sign standards designed for use within the Wilderness.

Management Objective

Construct or reconstruct these trails to wilderness standards.

Management Decisions

1. Apply wilderness management standards and specifications to construction, reconstruction, and maintenance.

2. Sign with non-wilderness type signs.

3. Cut timber only where necessary to provide for public safety, construct and maintain trails, or improve esthetics.

4. Install interpretive signs where appropriate.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

L. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger

Wm. C. Deshler — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

TRAVEL INFLUENCE ZONE

Description

The Travel Influence Zone encompasses approximately 9,000 acres along the Mosquito Lake, Moose Creek-Gypsum Creek, Little Sheep Mountain, Jim Creek, Willow Creek, Spring Creek Park, and Skyline Drive Roads, and South Gypsum, Jim Creek, New Fork, Doubletop, Section Corner, Timico Lake, and Glimpse Lake Trails.

Existing recreational developments within the zone are: Faler's Resort, Fortification Mountain Ski area, and three constructed viewpoints on the Skyline Drive Road, which provides access to Elkhart Park. There is potential for development of various types of recreation facilities at Spring Creek Park, Willow Creek, Jim Creek, Tepee Creek, and a vista point at Little Sheep Mountain.

The Skyline Drive Road to the ski area is kept open year long. All the other roads are only open to seasonal motor vehicle travel. They are used as snowmobile routes in the winter. All the trails in this unit provide access to the Bridger Wilderness.

The Skyline Drive Road is an extremely popular drive due to its proximity to Pinedale and the views it provides into Half Moon Lake, Fremont Lake, and the Fremont Peak area of the Bridger Wilderness. It is also a popular drive for the "road hunter" during the hunting season. Due to this use and the adjacent Fremont Recreation complex, controls may be needed to regulate travel and the use of firearms.

Management Decisions

1. Provide overlooks at scenic view points when constructing or reconstructing roads.

2. Place new roads or trails on scenic location to extent practical.

3. Encourage closure of the area between Skyline Drive and Fremont Lake to shooting of firearms.

4. When relocating or constructing new trails which serve the Bridger Wilderness, use wilderness trail standards.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ F. G. Osborn
District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

T-1 FORTIFICATION MOUNTAIN WINTER SPORTS AREA

Description

The Winter Sports Company in Pinedale has developed a beginners ski slope and three intermediate ski runs at Fortification Mountain. These facilities are authorized by special-use permit. Ski area capacity is 400 people per day using a 700 foot rope tow and a 4,100 foot platter lift. The north slope of Fortification Mountain has an overstory of mature and overmature lodgepole pine interspersed with pole size stands. The larger trees are being decimated by the mountain pine bark beetle. The existing runs were located through these stands of lodgepole pine. Access is provided by the Skyline Drive Road which is being reconstructed to an all-weather 20-foot standard. With the increased interest in winter oriented recreation and improved access, there is impending need for expansion of ski facilities and development of other types of winter play areas. This area lends itself to family activity due to its rather isolated location, lack of population, and the presence of beginner and intermediate ski slopes and lack of slopes which attract the "masses" of expert skiers.

Expansion should include adequate sanitation; parking; expansion of base facilities, lifts, and runs; and development of winter play areas for non-skiers. Power is supplied to Faler's Resort and the ski area by an overhead power line located along the west side of the unit.

Management Objective

Maintain or enhance esthetics and winter recreational opportunities.

Management Decisions

1. Interplant lodgepole pine adjacent to ski runs where overmature timber has been killed in sufficient quantity to permit growth of seedlings.

2. Allow no tree cutting except for that material to be cut in developing new runs or winter play areas or to improve esthetics and provide for public safety.

3. Limit post and pole cutting to that for material to be used within the unit.

4. Select post and pole material on a random selection basis and restrict cutting to areas where esthetics will not be adversely affected.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

E. H. Cabrow — District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

T-1 (continued)

5. Place any new electric and telephone service lines undergound.

6. Replace existing overhead power line with underground cables.

7. Design new or modifications of existing facilities to maintain a natural appearance to the extent practical.

8. Dispose of snags and hazardous trees in and adjacent to the user areas.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

T-2 SKYLINE DRIVE

Description

This unit encompasses the road and adjacent areas of close scrutiny from Fremont Lake to Elkhart Park. The road provides access to Half Moon Lake, Faler's Resort, Fortification Mountain Ski area, and the Trails End Campground. Its primary purpose is for recreation, and it receives more use than any other road on the Bridger Division. In addition to providing access to the several recreation facilities, it is a popular scenic drive from Pinedale and the adjacent recreation areas. There are overlooks which provide excellent views over Fremont Lake and into the Bridger Wilderness. Timber consists mostly of pole size lodgepole pine interspersed with some larger trees, many of which are infested with the mountain pine bark beetle. These stands provide much of the esthetic background for the tourist and wildlife cover for the elk, deer, and moose which inhabit the area. This unit crosses through the Pole Creek cattle allotment. It contains several inventoried recreation development sites.

Management Objective

Maintain or enhance esthetic, recreation, and wildlife habitat values.

Management Decisions

1. Restrict tree cutting to that needed for public safety, to improve esthetics, develop recreation facilities, or reconstruct the Skyline Drive Road.

2. Permit no commercial land use occupancy.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. G. Nielsen
District Forest Ranger

Wm E Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

T-3 FALER'S RESORT

Description

The present resort complex consists of a modern motel-cafe, an old log lodge, three small one-room log cabins, and a new tack room. The motel-cafe and tack room are all metal buildings but are well designed and painted to blend with the area.

The present tack room and corrals are located in an area which receives surface runoff. This presents a potential for pollutants to be introduced into Surveyor Creek.

Two pasture permits have been issued in addition to the resort permit. Services available to the public are summer pack trips into the Wilderness, big game hunting, meals, and lodging facilities. The basic operation is oriented to Wilderness pack trips and big game hunting, with a supplemental winter operation providing lodging, meals, and a ski-shop in conjunction with the Fortification Mountain Ski area.

The lodgepole pine stand, in which the facilities are located, is currently infested with mountain pine bark beetle. The surrounding area provides big game habitat for elk, deer, and moose. Access to the area is provided by the Skyline Drive Road.

Management Objective

Maintain or enhance esthetic, recreation, and wildlife values.

Management Decisions

1. Restrict tree cutting to that needed to improve esthetics, expand facilities, and provide for public safety.

2. Design new improvements to blend with existing developments and protect the esthetics of the area.

3. Relocate tack room and locate all new facilities to prevent water pollution and protect the esthetics of the unit.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

T-4 PINE CREEK CANYON TRAIL

Description

A portion of the Pine Creek Canyon Trail provides foot and horse access from Elkhart Park to Long Lake, Fremont Lake, and Unit 2 of the Bridger Wilderness.

This three-mile section of trail receives heavy use from the public traveling to Long Lake and returning to Elkhart Park and moderate use as a loop trail for the Wilderness traveler. It is one of the routes used by the American Forestry Association which conducts three trips per year through the Wilderness.

The existing trail winds down a steep, heavily timbered slope to Faler Creek, thence across Faler Creek and down the sparsely timbered, rocky ridge to Long Lake. The trail is excessively steep and it is impossible to maintain surface drainage structures, which now consist of 100 water bars.

It is desirable to maintain a Wilderness atmosphere along this trail from the Trails End Campground to the Bridger Wilderness. However, to avoid confusing the traveler, Wilderness signs should not be used.

Management Objective

Reconstruct or construct a new trail to eliminate watershed damage and to create a wilderness-like atmosphere.

Management Decisions

1. Reconstruct trail to Wilderness standards.
2. Use rustic and not wilderness-type signs.
3. Allow cutting of dead material only for recreational purposes.
4. Cut live trees only where needed for public safety and for trail construction and maintenance.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

T-5 WILDERNESS ENTRANCE TRAILS

Description

The Spring Creek Park, Rainbow Lake, Big Flattop, New Fork Lake, Jim Creek, and South Fork of Gypsum Creek Trails lead from road heads into the Bridger Wilderness. Visitors using these trails anticipate a wilderness experience from the moment they leave the road head.

Trails in the Wilderness are designed to minimize impacts on wilderness values. These same standards can be effectively applied for the entrance trails, and enhance the enjoyment of the visitor. However, to maintain identity of areas, wilderness-type signs should not be used on these sections of trails.

Management Objective

Provide access to the Bridger Wilderness from road heads and create a wilderness atmosphere.

Management Decisions

1. Construct and maintain trails to the standards established for the Bridger Wilderness.
2. Allow no commercial timber cutting.
3. Install interpretive signing where opportunity exists.
4. Use rustic, not wilderness-type signs.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

T-6 JIM CREEK ROAD

Description

This unit emcompasses the Jim Creek Road from its junction with the Green River Road to a potential Wilderness entrance campground. The existing road was constructed to a 12-foot wide standard; the proposed road is planned to be a 16-foot wide, two lane facility. A considerable amount of logging slash and debris was left along the road as a result of timber sales made to try to control the spruce bark beetle epidemic in 1957. It would be very difficult to pile and burn this slash without destroying regeneration, disturbing additional areas, and leaving scars that would take many years to heal.

Management Objective

Provide suitable access to a potential campground facility and maintain and enhance esthetic values.

Management Decisions

1. Dispose of old slash to the extent practical without destroying advance regeneration.

2. Use tractors only in areas where regeneration and esthetics can be protected.

3. Haul slash from areas where burning would seriously detract from esthetics or destroy established regeneration.

4. Plant or interplant areas where regeneration is not satisfactory.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

T-7 LITTLE SHEEP MOUNTAIN

Description

This unit encompasses the road from the Gypsum Creek Road to the top of Little Sheep Mountain and the road's terminal area.

The existing development is a low-standard road about 12 feet wide with pitches up to 12 percent.

This mountain top was used as a temporary fire lookout as far back as 1922. In 1955, the Gypsum Creek Road was constructed for the purpose of harvesting spruce beetle-infested timber. In 1957, the road to Little Sheep Mountain ridge was constructed and a small, single-room frame lookout building was placed on the ridge. The building is no longer used.

This ridge top offers tremendous esthetic views in all directions and is a vista point from which resource management can be interpreted.

Management Objective

Provide suitable access to and enhance the ridge top as a vista point.

Management Decisions

1. Reconstruct the existing road to the standard of the Gypsum Creek Road.
2. Provide information describing management activities.
3. Provide interpretive facilities to identify geographic features.
4. Provide sanitation facilities.
5. Remove the existing cabin.
6. Allow tree cutting only as needed for development of road and recreation facilities.

Approved 3-13-70 F. H. Osborne Wm O Deshler
Date District Forest Ranger Forest Supervisor

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

SECTION 360 - RIVERBREAK ZONE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

361 - ZONE DEFINITION

362 - ZONE CHARACTERISTICS

363 - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

364 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

REPRESENTATIVE ILLUSTRATIONS
OF
RIVERBREAK ZONE

CHAPTER 300 - MANAGEMENT ZONES

360 - RIVERBREAK ZONE

361 - ZONE DEFINITION. This zone includes the precipitous parts of an extensive area of major drainages and their tributaries in south-central Idaho, where extremely steep, rocky terrain, generally low site productivity, and great soil instability are prevalent. Although much of this area is well described as "riverbreak," the zone is not limited to lands near rivers. It has about the same range of elevations, precipitation, and cover types as the Intermediate Zone.

The Riverbreak Zone generally is not suitable for production of commercial timber or livestock forage. Logging and livestock grazing are basically incompatible with maintenance of satisfactory watershed conditions.

The zone includes many areas of natural beauty. It provides dispersed recreation opportunities, often limited by terrain. Important habitat is provided for fish and wildlife. Big-game hunting is significant.

362 - ZONE CHARACTERISTICS. The zone consists largely of areas where the terrain is precipitous, with slopes generally in excess of 60 percent. It has much rocky, shallow, and unstable soil, usually of low productivity. The erosion hazard is high. In places, it is difficult to distinguish between closely associated geologic and accelerated erosion.

Ground cover varies from extensive barren or sparsely vegetated areas to small "pockets" where plants are abundant. Flood damage from runoff due to rapid snowmelt or heavy rainfall occurs frequently on and below lands with inadequate cover.

Timber stands in this zone can rarely be harvested without damage to watershed values. In some areas, big-game animals or livestock are damaging forage and watershed values. In parts of the zone, big-game harvest is inadequate, due primarily to limited access. Numerous streams provide suitable habitat for fish.

Large rivers associated with "riverbreaks" usually have characteristics which result in their inclusion in the Water Influence Zone. Characteristics of lesser streams associated with "riverbreaks" usually result in their inclusion in the Riverbreak Zone.

Fires have been quite destructive to watershed and other values. The steep, rugged terrain makes fire suppression difficult.

363 - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION. Improve and protect soil and water values on these generally critical watershed lands. Modify or curtail other resource uses and activities as necessary to assure watershed protection and improvement. Protect and improve fish and wildlife values. Safeguard or enhance natural beauty and dispersed recreation opportunities. Permit other compatible and desirable resource uses and activities.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

364 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS RIVERBREAK ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
1. Recognize, by modified management practices, the natural beauty values of foreground and "backdrop" views visible from Travel Influence and Water Influence Zones.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Limit recreation facilities to those needed for fire protection, sanitation, and public safety.				X							
3. Reserve from use of range livestock adequate forage, if available, to meet the needs of pack and saddle stock.			X								
4. Require feeding of hay or supplements to pack and saddle stock, where necessary, to protect watershed values.				X		X	X	X			X
5. Require outfitters and contractors to feed hay or supplements to pack and saddle stock in areas where native forage is needed by recreationists' pack and saddle stock.						X	X	X			
6. Locate improvements in safe areas of low fire hazard or in other areas that can be adequately safeguarded.	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
7. Provide for big-game forage and other wildlife habitat needs in the management of areas used by both livestock and big game.			X								
8. Improve access to areas where better harvest of big game is desirable.							X				
9. Take needed action, in management of other resources, to provide for the protection or improvement of spawning beds of anadromous fish.	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X

364 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS
RIVERBREAK ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
10. Consider relative suitability and need for other uses and activities, in choosing between equally desirable sites for recreation development.				X		X					

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

SECTION 370 - WASATCH FRONT ZONE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

371 - ZONE DEFINITION

372 - ZONE CHARACTERISTICS

373 - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

374 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

REPRESENTATIVE ILLUSTRATION
OF
WASATCH FRONT ZONE

CHAPTER 300 - MANAGEMENT ZONES

370 - WASATCH FRONT ZONE

371 - ZONE DEFINITION. This zone comprises extensive and predominantly very steep and erodible watershed lands located along the "Wasatch Front." These vital watersheds have an unusually high potential for severe and direct flood damage to great on-site and downstream values. Torrential summer rainstorms and very heavy, sometimes rapidly melting, snowfalls are common occurrences. Most lands in the zone directly overlook many of Utah's principal cities, largest industrial developments, and most extensive agricultural areas.

The zone encompasses these watershed lands from Nephi, Utah, north to Franklin, Idaho. The area in the zone includes the west slope of the Wasatch Range, the steep "faces" along the west slope of the Bear River Range, and the Wellsville Mountains. Small, closely related areas on the east side of the Wasatch Range are included where the definition and characteristics of this zone are applicable.

Large quantities of water are produced in this zone, coming mostly from heavy snowpacks at higher elevations. This water is critical to the maintenance of very high downstream values. Due to widespread flammable fuel types, steep slopes, and concentrations of people, fire hazard and risk on these watershed lands are high.

The zone provides important habitat for big game, small game, and upland game birds. The area is extremely scenic, particularly in the fall when deciduous vegetation is changing color. Some terrain is suitable for winter sports. Riding, hiking, hunting, and fishing are very popular.

372 - ZONE CHARACTERISTICS. This zone includes many areas of steep, rough terrain and short, precipitous drainages, with numerous barren cliffs and talus slopes. Elevations vary from about 4,500 to 12,000 feet. Some soils are shallow and poorly developed, with sparse vegetation.

Following the common summer cloudbursts, heavy overland runoff from areas with inadequate ground cover produces devastating mud-rock and other floods, on-site and downstream. Rapid melting of heavy snowpacks also causes destructive flooding.

The annual precipitation at higher elevations is as much as 40 to 50 inches, mostly in the form of snow. Lower elevations receive as little as 15 inches, chiefly as rain. Temperatures at higher elevations offer welcome summer relief to valley dwellers.

Vegetation includes extensive areas of mountain brush, such as Gambel oak, mountain mahogany, and maple. Aspen and conifers such as juniper, Douglas-fir, and alpine fir are usually in sparse stands or pockets. A rich variety of forbs and

perennial grasses and, at lower elevations, extensive areas of highly flammable annual plants, such as cheatgrass occur. In many areas, vegetative cover has been seriously impaired by fire and by overgrazing by domestic livestock and big game. Deer winter range has been greatly reduced by agricultural and suburban developments.

Numerous homes and businesses have been built on flood plains, in flood channels, and on foothills immediately adjoining the National Forest boundary. Such developments greatly increase the risk of wildfire and the potential for flood damage.

Water storage opportunities are limited, due to the rugged topography. However, the control and conservation of water are vital to the dependent areas. Many live streams are controlled and utilized for culinary, irrigation, or industrial purposes by direct diversion.

When viewed from the adjoining valleys, the zone is dramatically beautiful. Conversely, the valleys present a striking view from the high outlooks.

373 - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION. Give maximum emphasis to maintaining or improving soil and watershed conditions to prevent or minimize mud-rock and other floods and provide optimum quality, quantity, and timing of usable water. Make exceptional efforts to minimize fire hazard and fire damage. Safeguard or enhance natural beauty and wildlife values. Permit other compatible and desirable resource uses and activities.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

374 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS
WASATCH FRONT ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
1. Recognize, by modified management practices, the natural beauty values of foreground and "backdrop" views visible from Travel Influence and Water Influence Zones.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Provide for disposal of high water yields without damage to watersheds and other resources.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Cut live timber only for control of insects and disease.		X						X			
4. Permit removal of deadwood only where there is no risk of watershed damage.		X									
5. Avoid increasing the potential for snow avalanches, in timber cutting or removal.								X			
6. Limit recreation facilities to those needed for fire protection, sanitation, and public safety.				X							
7. Convert flammable cover types to less flammable vegetation for protection of watershed and downstream values.										X	
8. Locate improvements in safe areas of low fire hazard or in other areas that can be adequately safeguarded.	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
9. Limit livestock grazing to areas where damage to watershed values can be avoided.			X			X					
10. Provide firebreaks to minimize fire hazards and fire damage in critical watershed areas.										X	

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

374 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS WASATCH FRONT ZONE

	MAJOR RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES REQUIRING COORDINATION CONSIDERATION AND APPROPRIATE ACTION										
	Water	Timber	Range	Recreation & Esthetics	Wildlife & Fish	Special Land Uses	Transportation	Insect & Disease	Minerals	Fire	Admin. Improvements
11. Control public use of critical watershed areas, as necessary, during periods of high fire danger.				X	X					X	
12. Protect natural beauty and watershed values in the location, design, and construction of radar and radio facilities.						X				X	X
13. Consider relative suitability and need for other uses and activities, in choosing between equally desirable sites for recreation development.				X		X					

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

SECTION 390 - SPECIAL ZONES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

391 - ZONE DEFINITION

392 - ZONE CHARACTERISTICS

393 - MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

394 - COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

SECTION 390 - SPECIAL ZONES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

*-391	- ARCHEOLOGICAL AREAS (WHEN ESTABLISHED)
392	- BOTANICAL AREAS (WHEN ESTABLISHED)
393	- GEOLOGICAL AREAS
393.1	- GROS VENTRE SLIDE GEOLOGICAL AREA
393.2	- SHEEP CREEK GEOLOGICAL AREA
394	- HISTORICAL AREAS
394.1	- SACAJAWEA HISTORICAL AREA
395	- PRIMITIVE AREAS
395.1	- IDAHO PRIMITIVE AREA
395.2	- HIGH UINTAS PRIMITIVE AREA
395.3	- SAWTOOTH PRIMITIVE AREA
396	- RESEARCH AREAS
396.1	- BOISE BASIN EXPERIMENTAL FOREST
396.2	- DAVIS COUNTY EXPERIMENTAL WATERSHED
396.3	- GREAT BASIN EXPERIMENTAL RANGE
397	- RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS
397.1	- SWEET WATER NATURAL AREA
397.2	- ELK KNOLLS NATURAL AREA
398	- SCENIC AREAS
398.1	- WHEELER PEAK SCENIC AREA
398.2	- MT. TIMPANOGOS SCENIC AREA
398.3	- HELLS CANYON-SEVEN DEVILS SCENIC AREA (TO BE COMPLETED AT LATER DATE)
398.4	- RUBY MOUNTAINS SCENIC AREA
399	- WILDERNESSES
399.1	- BRIDGER WILDERNESS
399.2	- HOOVER WILDERNESS
399.3	- JARBIDGE WILDERNESS
399.4	- TETON WILDERNESS-*

CHAPTER 300 - MANAGEMENT ZONES

390 - SPECIAL ZONES

1. ZONE DEFINITION. Special Zones are established because of particular conditions of unusual public significance. Since a variety of circumstances may apply, no general definition for all Special Zones can be written.

2. ZONE CHARACTERISTICS. Special Zones consist of areas formally designated in various classifications by the Congress, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Forest Service, or the Regional Forester. These Special Zones include: formally designated archeological, botanical, geological, historical, primitive, research, research natural, scenic, and wilderness areas.

3. MANAGEMENT DIRECTION. Management direction for each Special Zone is to be established in accordance with the pertinent laws, regulations, and policies and the primary purpose for which the zone is classified.

4. COORDINATING REQUIREMENTS. Coordinating requirements for each Special Zone are to be developed which place individual resource uses and activities in a perspective that accords with the management direction for each specific zone.

*-The "Instructions for Application of the Coordinating Requirements" in Section 210 of the Regional Multiple Use Management Guide (FSH 2121.4) do not pertain to Special Zones. The tabular system of listing the "major resource uses and activities requiring coordination consideration and appropriate action," used in other management zones, will not be used for Special Zones. This means that, for Special Zones, the coordinating requirements will be listed without the tabulation of "X" marks which is customary in the other management zones.

The accompanying coordinating requirements listed for each Special Zone are statements that direct the coordination of resource uses and activities on National Forest System land within that particular zone. For any proposed use or activity, every applicable coordinating requirement is to be adequately included in pertinent plans and carried out in programs involving the proposal. This means that the indicated required coordination is to be adequately provided for in the pertinent functional management plan, multiple use survey report, and action plan, and accomplished through an action program for the involved resource use or activity.

In some instances, the applicability of some coordinating requirement to a particular use or activity may not be readily apparent. For this reason, each-*

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

-responsible line officer is to give full consideration to the applicability of each coordinating requirement, prior to the approval of any functional management plan, multiple use survey report, action plan, or action program.-

*-Amendment No. 4
February 1968-*

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

CHAPTER 300 - MANAGEMENT ZONES

390 - SPECIAL ZONES

399 - WILDERNESS

Zone Definition. As defined by the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964, (P.L. 88-577), "A Wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." An area of Wilderness is further defined in that Act to mean ". . . an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least five thousand acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value." In multiple use planning, the Wilderness Special Zone encompasses all National Forest Wilderness units which have been formally designated as such under the Wilderness Act or subsequent act of Congress.

Uses of Wilderness which usually depend upon a wilderness environment include: the enjoyment of outdoor solitude and contemplation; the identification and evaluation of personal values; spiritual refreshment; physical and mental challenge and stimulation; observation and comparison of the natural with modified environments; and scientific study of unmodified biotic communities. Uses which conform with wilderness values and may be enhanced by them but do not depend upon a wilderness environment include recreation pursuits such as camping, fishing, hunting, horseback riding, photography, nature study, and mountain climbing. Certain nonconforming uses may be permitted under the Wilderness Act or subsequent legislation.

Zone Characteristics. The Intermountain Region contains four Wilderness units--the Teton and Bridger in Wyoming, the Jarbidge in Nevada, and the Hoover in California.

Common characteristics include: extensive areas of roadless, undeveloped land; areas either trailless or accessible only by trail; outstanding alpine and subalpine scenery; precipitous mountains; unusual geological formations; high mountain

meadows and open parks; a relative abundance of water in lakes and streams; and a wide variety of flora and fauna.

Management Direction. Protect and manage the Wilderness to perpetuate, preserve, and restore where necessary, its natural conditions and to enhance its wilderness qualities and primeval character and influence. Provide opportunities for both solitude and a primitive and unconfined type of recreation for the use and enjoyment of the American people. Protect ecological, geological, scenic, and historical values. Maintain or secure stable watersheds and stream regimen and uncontaminated water yields. Allow natural ecological plant succession to operate freely, to the extent feasible. Foster scientific study and understanding of wilderness and its physical and mental challenges. Make or authorize conforming uses of resources, consistent with protection of unimpaired wilderness values. Administer nonconforming uses, authorized by law, so as to minimize their immediate and lasting adverse impact on wilderness environment and values.

General Coordinating Requirements (applicable to all units of Wilderness).

1. Use or permit "mechanical transport" or "motorized equipment" only where essential in trail construction or reconstruction, primitive campsite development, administrative-improvement construction or reconstruction, legitimate mining activities, rescue work, firefighting, and other emergency or otherwise clearly justifiable situations.

2. Provide for or permit construction of improvements only as needed to facilitate the management, protection, or lawful use of the Wilderness.

3. Construct or authorize only improvements which harmonize with wilderness environment.

4. Protect wilderness values when installing and maintaining essential administrative communication facilities.

5. Require or encourage protection of wilderness values, in prospecting for water resources and in the establishment, operation, and maintenance of reservoirs, water conservation works, power projects, transmission lines, and other related facilities needed in the public interest, when these are specifically authorized under the law.

6. Limit signs and posters to those essential for direction, information, protection, and management.

7. Erect signs, as appropriate, which will inform Wilderness visitors where, when, and why authorized motorized equipment and explosives are being used.

8. Use directional signing only to the extent needed to distribute visitor use and to allow for informed progressive travel.

9. Sign significant historical or special interest features.

10. Identify with name signs those lakes, streams, glaciers, and other special features that can be seen from trails.

11. Use native materials, such as live trees, dead snags, and boulders, for sign mounts, where available.

12. Use no posters or metal signs, except for Wilderness boundary posting.

13. Distribute or regulate visitor use to the extent necessary for protection of wilderness and watershed values.

14. Construct of native materials any tables, fire circles, and hitching racks needed for site protection.

15. Establish or permit no refuse or garbage dumps.

16. Treat or dispose of undesirable debris.

17. Require or encourage Wilderness users, including permittees, contractors, and Forest Service crews, to pack out all their unburnable refuse.

18. Minimize water pollution by humans, range livestock, and pack and saddle stock.

19. Provide necessary protection where there is evidence or likelihood of artifacts.

20. Permit temporary or permanent roads only where essential for lawful mining purposes, for access to private lands, or to meet emergency situations.

21. Minimize soil erosion from trails.

22. Construct trails to the minimum standard appropriate for the intended use.

23. Avoid or minimize damage to streams and wildlife habitat in locating, constructing, and maintaining trails.

24. Block access to abandoned trails and screen these points with rocks and logs, where feasible.

25. Locate or relocate trails out of the bottoms of swales and drainage-ways, or along the edges of (rather than across) meadows, where practical.

26. Limit the use of powersaws, self-contained jackhammers, and power wheelbarrows in trail maintenance to specified periods before or after the season of heavy recreation use, except for designated trail sections where emergency situations exist.

27. Vary the grade and alignment of trails, to minimize blasting and clearing and to avoid long tangents.

28. Keep trail grades under 15 percent, where practical.

29. Limit trail clearing to the removal of pack bumpers, retaining material less than 2 1/2 feet high and not in tread area.

30. Remove only those snags which present an immediate safety hazard along trails.

31. Remove trail-clearing slash from normal view of visitors or arrange it to present as "natural" an appearance as possible.

32. Remove all trail-clearing debris from springs, streams, lakes, and meadows.

33. Use rock berm on trails only where necessary to support fill section or to keep pack and saddle stock off outside edge, using single rocks and avoiding uniform spacing in rock placement.

34. Locate borrow areas out of view, where practical, and promptly restore them to near-natural conditions.

35. Install horse and foot bridges only as needed to provide for safe passage.

36. Use wooden bridges or rock or wood culverts, except where metal is necessary to meet specific engineering needs.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

37. Construct bridges of native material, where suitable and reasonably available.

38. Screen ends of needed metal culvert, with rock or other natural materials.

39. Cover metal bridge elements, where desirable to present a "natural" appearance.

40. Provide handrails on bridges, where necessary for safe passage.

41. Restore site and stabilize soil of abandoned trails by cross-ditching and reseeding.

42. Use native material in barriers needed to prevent pack and saddle stock from "cutting" switchbacks or crossing meadows.

43. Limit foot-trail construction to measures needed for route marking and elimination of safety hazards.

44. Emphasize naturalness and quality in management of fisheries.

45. Protect rare and endangered native species of plants and animals.

46. Permit no use of predator-control poison stations or cyanide guns.

47. Direct cooperative fish and wildlife management toward:

a. Maintenance of native species in their natural setting and in balance with their habitat and with each other.

b. Orderly harvest of wildlife crops, to the extent desirable.

48. Permit planting of fish from aircraft only where and when it is not practical to accomplish by other reasonable means, was an established practice in the Wilderness unit before September 3, 1964, and is necessary as a wilderness management tool.

49. Schedule authorized aircraft fish-planting during periods of low visitor use, where feasible.

50. Correct domestic livestock use which has adverse effects on wilderness, recreation, or watershed values.

51. Permit only temporary salt grounds located a sufficient distance away from springs, streams, lakes, campsites, and trails, to prevent damage to wilderness, recreation, and watershed values.

52. Protect popular camping sites from livestock use.

53. Provide for wildlife requirements, if feasible, in the management of areas used by both livestock and big game.

54. Reserve from use of range livestock adequate forage, if available, to meet the needs of recreationists' pack and saddle stock.

55. Construct fences, where needed for livestock control to protect wilderness values, using native materials, with minimum clearing and staggered alignment.

56. Avoid or eliminate undesirable concentrations of range livestock and pack and saddle stock.

57. Limit commercial services to outfitting and guiding needed for realizing recreation and wilderness values.

58. Locate needed commercial packer camps and work camps where there will be little or no conflict with general public use.

59. Require that pack stock be tied together and led while traveling on Forest Service trails, except when unsafe ice and terrain make this practice unfeasible.

60. Require Wilderness pack and saddle stock users to confine stock and to feed hay or concentrates, in areas where native forage is inadequate.

61. Provide, where necessary or desirable, for dismantling and storing tent frames, hitch rails, and other temporary facilities, when they are not in use.

62. Use or require "spot" or "drop" packing, where needed to avoid damage to wilderness and watershed values.

63. Require Wilderness workers, including permittees, contractors, and Forest Service crews, to feed hay or supplements to pack and saddle stock, in areas where native forage is needed by recreationists' pack and saddle stock.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

64. Permit the cutting of timber necessary for prospecting and for actual development of valid mining claims or uses reasonably incident thereto, as required by law, but only in ways which are in accord with sound principles of forest management and which safeguard wilderness values, including:

a. Carefully selecting individual trees so as not to make obvious artificial openings, except where clearcutting is necessary for operation of a valid mining claim.

b. Selecting of mature and overmature trees most susceptible to insect attack.

c. Cutting stumps as near ground level as possible.

65. Permit cutting of other living trees, only where essential for authorized Wilderness improvements or insect control, and where carefully supervised.

66. Remove trees required for use in construction of improvements, on a selective basis and away from normal view of visitors, lopping all limbs and completely disposing of slash, and cutting stumps as near ground level as possible.

67. Promptly and properly treat all slash and debris resulting from authorized tree cutting.

68. Prohibit limbing or defacing of living trees by Wilderness visitors.

69. Use only native plant species, where seeding for range revegetation or soil stabilization, except where only an exotic species will control unacceptable watershed damage.

70. Conduct needed land treatment measures, where no suitable alternate method will adequately reduce watershed damage, in a way which minimizes damage to wilderness values.

71. Use fertilizers where needed to establish satisfactory ground cover on denuded areas.

72. Use only handtools and horse-drawn equipment in watershed restoration projects, unless motorized equipment is essential for control of unacceptable watershed damage.

73. Reseed wildfire-burned areas, only where potential watershed damage significantly threatens to cause serious soil loss or stream sedimentation.

74. Permit no rodent-control projects.

75. Encourage prospectors and miners to provide adequately for protection of wilderness values, in locating, developing, or operating mining claims.

76. Encourage mining claimants to remove, or otherwise properly dispose of, improvements installed prior to June 3, 1966, and no longer needed for mining purposes on unpatented mining claims.

77. Encourage restoration of natural conditions, to the extent appropriate and practical, on areas disturbed prior to June 3, 1966, and no longer needed for prospecting or mining purposes.

78. Require mining claimants to remove, or otherwise properly dispose of, improvements installed after June 3, 1966, and no longer needed for mining purposes on unpatented mining claims.

79. Require restoration of natural conditions, to the extent appropriate and practical, on areas disturbed after June 3, 1966, and no longer needed for prospecting or mining purposes.

80. Permit no removal of "common variety" mineral materials.

81. Recommend directional drilling from outside the Wilderness for legally authorized oil and gas exploration.

82. Give maximum protection to wilderness values while carrying out essential fire suppression activities.

83. Limit fire suppression action in sparsely timbered areas, or other areas where there is no potential for escape, to those fires which may create noticeable resource or esthetic damage, or create adverse public reaction.

84. Permit the landing of aircraft and the airdropping of materials, supplies, or persons, only for fire suppression, rescue, and other emergency or clearly essential situations.

85. Stress the importance of fire prevention, in contacts with Wilderness users.

86. Permit the use of selective herbicides, only on areas with high fire-hazard fuels and accompanying exceptionally high risks of man-caused fires.

87. Permit no artificial type-conversion.

88. Take control action on insect epidemics where the expected insect damage to wilderness or other values will be significantly greater than damage to wilderness values due to control activities.

89. Permit the use of insecticides for essential control of insect epidemics, only where no other effective control method more compatible with wilderness values is feasible.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

SECTION 390 - SPECIAL ZONES

399 - WILDERNESS

399.1 - BRIDGER WILDERNESS

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

399 - WILDERNESS

399.1 - Bridger Wilderness

Introduction. The Bridger Wilderness, some 383,300 acres in size, extends for about 70 miles along the Continental Divide on the west slope of the Wind River Mountain Range in Wyoming. The entire area lies within the Bridger National Forest and is located on the Jim Bridger and Green River Ranger Districts. The larger part is within Sublette County, with a small portion on the southeast extending into Fremont County.

The Bridger Wilderness was made a part of the Wilderness System by the Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964. Previously it had been a Wilderness Area and earlier a Primitive Area, formally designated under a Regulation of the Secretary of Agriculture, since its original establishment on February 9, 1931.

The area has great historical significance. Many famous trappers and explorers, including Jim Bridger, Kit Carson, William Sublette, Captain B. L. Bonneville, and Lieutenant John C. Fremont, entered or crossed through the area in the early 1800's. Many were in search of the beaver pelts which were so important in the exploration of the Northwest. The expedition by Fremont in 1842 was one of the most important in Wyoming history. Today, the famous Fremont Peak bears his name. Many rivers, creeks, lakes, trails, and mountains found in the Bridger Wilderness provide the visitor with living reminders of the past.

The Bridger Wilderness presents outstanding opportunities for experiences which depend on wilderness environment. The extensive evidences of past glaciation, exposed geology, variety of vegetative zones, and active glaciers provide excellent opportunities for scientific study and the comparison of the natural features with those modified by man. Rugged terrain and superb scenery make it an outstanding area. Along its entire length are many spectacular mountain peaks, striking in both height and grandeur.

Elevations in the Bridger Wilderness vary from 7,600 feet at the upper end of Fremont Lake to 13,785 feet at the summit of Gannett Peak, the highest point in Wyoming. Much of the terrain is precipitous, with numerous pinnacles and spires. The ruggedness of extensive areas, where no trails or other improvements exist or are planned, provides a high degree of challenge and varying degrees of seclusion, including ample opportunity for solitude. Mountain climbing is becoming increasingly popular in the Gannett and Fremont Peaks area.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

In recent history the effects of man's activities within the Bridger Wilderness are quite apparent. Some of these activities have not enhanced the wilderness environment.

Grazing of domestic livestock, primarily sheep, began in the Wilderness prior to the establishment of the National Forest. This use, although important to local economies, is not totally acceptable to many Wilderness visitors. Damaged watershed areas, competition with recreation pack and saddle stock for forage, and disagreeable odors and dust around favored campsites are some of the factors causing adverse opinions. Management programs, developed with the cooperation of the livestock operators, are designed to assure good livestock management practices, including the proper balance of livestock use of available forage, to alleviate such problems.

In attempting to develop the agriculture potential of some of the lower valley areas, the early settlers found that lack of sufficient water during the later part of the growing season was often a limiting factor. As a result, several of the high mountain lakes in the Wilderness were reservoired and thus increased in water storage capacity. This stored water has been used, through regulated flows, for irrigation during periods when natural moisture for crop development has been lacking or inadequate. These old dams, along with associated operational facilities, are presently in a rundown condition. These deteriorating structures are not only unsightly, but also present a safety hazard. Also, the annual water drawdown leaves large areas of mudflats, which are esthetically unacceptable and greatly depreciate Wilderness visitors' enjoyment. Measures to minimize these adverse effects are necessary.

Although the area is not highly mineralized, some mining activities are taking place. These mining activities are presently confined to the North and South Temple Creek drainages and consist of about 86 molybdenum claims. A few oil and gas leases have been issued for the use of areas along the Wilderness boundary. Future development of these claims and leased areas, as well as other mining activity within and adjacent to the Wilderness, will require adequate controls if damage to wilderness, recreation, and esthetic values are to be avoided.

The legal description and official map for the Bridger Wilderness have been filed with Congress in accordance with P. L. 88-577. Copies of this description and map are on file in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service in Washington, D. C.; the Regional Forester's Office in Ogden, Utah; the Forest Supervisor's Office in Kemmerer, Wyoming; and the District Rangers' Offices in Pinedale and Rock Springs, Wyoming.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Management Situations and Basic Assumptions

Air. Air in the Bridger Wilderness is normally of excellent quality. Several sources of sporadic pollution are present. These consist of noise made by authorized, motorized equipment and overflying aircraft; dust created by recreation pack and saddle stock along heavily used trails; and dust and offensive odors caused by sheep along driveways and around bed grounds, and by cattle around areas of heavy use.

Pollution of the air by smoke is not common. Smoke caused by wildland fires in the Wilderness or its general vicinity is normally rapidly dispersed.

Basic Assumptions

1. Controlled distribution of livestock will be necessary to keep related air pollution at an acceptable level.

2. Controls to abate or eliminate other sources of air pollution will be necessary.

Soils. The soils in the Wilderness, from the Boulder Lake drainage south, consist largely of decomposed granite. These geologically young and weakly developed soils are not highly productive. Much of the ground surface is well protected by a strong vegetal turf, highly resistant to damage. The soils have good hydrologic characteristics where the protective turf is intact. Where the turf is disturbed they are highly erodible and deteriorate rapidly.

The soils north of the Boulder Lake drainage were derived from glacial action and are finer textured, extremely stony, and only moderately erodible. Studies show some soil depths in excess of six feet. These are moderately productive.

Subsoils are exposed on some areas, particularly along recreation trails and the Fremont Sheep Driveway, due to heavy past sheep use and/or horse use. These areas may require special treatment to restore needed ground cover. On most areas vegetation density and plant vigor are at or near site potential.

Basic Assumptions

1. Resource uses and activities will need to be planned and programed with due consideration for soil capabilities.

2. Fertilization of soils may be necessary to establish needed vegetative cover on depleted areas.

Water. Accelerated erosion in the Wilderness generally is relatively light, except on the Fremont Sheep Driveway, on a few areas of early-day overgrazing, and along improperly located, constructed, or maintained trails. This erosion has resulted in soil deposition in some lakes and streams. Heavy use and erosion of improperly located recreation trail sections have also resulted in the lowering of water tables in some meadows, with a resultant loss of vegetation.

If sheep driveway management, improved range management, and recreation trail improvement do not secure needed recovery, watershed rehabilitation measures offer further possibilities for corrective action. Some rehabilitation practices would be compatible with wilderness values, others would not.

The quality of water produced within the Wilderness is relatively good. The heavy snowpack and the variation in elevation spread the peak water yield over an extended period. The average annual precipitation is 35-40 inches. Past studies of streamflow measurements on Pine Creek have indicated a total of approximately 2.3 acre feet per surface acre. Based on this data, the Wilderness produces about 880,000 acre feet of water per year.

A reclamation withdrawal around Fremont Lake extends into the Wilderness in Sections 5 and 6, T. 35N., R. 108W., 6th P.M. However, no presently proposed project would back water to the Wilderness boundary.

Practically all streams originating in the Wilderness flow into the Green River. Impoundments and diversions, if developed on this river, within or adjacent to the Wilderness, could adversely affect wilderness values.

Several special use permits exist for water storage structures, within the Wilderness. These are currently being used for downstream irrigation water control. In addition, a number of reservoired lakes, under special use permits in the past, have old water-control structures which have deteriorated beyond usable standards. Among these are Big Sandy Lake, Black Joe Lake, Clear Lake, Wolf Lake, and "V" Lake. The flashboards have been removed from these structures. The water level in some of these lakes has been stabilized. The construction of the Big Sandy Reservoir outside the Wilderness has eliminated the need for their continued use for irrigation storage. At least some of these old dams and reservoirs are not compatible with wilderness values.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Basic Assumptions

1. Demands for high quality onsite and downstream water will continue and may well increase.

2. Man- and animal-induced water pollution, including sedimentation of lakes and streams, will continue until causative agents are removed or corrected, and will need to be minimized.

3. Watershed rehabilitation measures may be necessary in some areas.

4. Essential watershed restoration measures will need to be made compatible with wilderness values, if this is feasible.

5. Unsafe wooden water-control structures on abandoned dams will need to be removed at certain reservoired lakes.

6. Some old dams not needed for irrigation storage will need to be removed.

Timber. Within the Wilderness approximately 114,000 acres are forested. These lands are of prime importance for their natural beauty and wilderness quality. Except for the Green River drainage, the timber generally appears in scattered stands.

Species present include limber pine, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, Douglas-fir, and lodgepole pine. The major portion of the timber of commercial quality within the Wilderness is located at the lower elevations where little recreation use occurs. Such stands are an essential element of the wilderness environment.

Supplies of deadwood for campfires are diminishing around favored camp spots. This encourages the cutting of living trees for fuel, resulting in damages to scenic and other wilderness values. Limbing of trees for bough beds, and defacing of trees by thoughtless Wilderness users, also adversely affect natural beauty.

Basic Assumptions

1. Timber stands will continue to contribute substantially to the natural beauty and wilderness environment.

2. Rigid controls over cutting, limbing, and defacing of living trees will be necessary.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Range. Cattle and sheep grazing is permitted on approximately the southern two-thirds of the Wilderness. This use began prior to the time these lands became part of the National Forest in the early 1900's. Livestock forage is generally confined to glacial depressions, and to areas around lakes, along streams, or in open parks.

The remaining one-third of the area has received only light grazing use by pack and saddle stock. This area is not readily accessible and contains little suitable rangeland.

The usable range forage is primarily a sedge-grass type. Due to the high elevation and short growing season, forage production is low. Much of the suitable range area is producing near its potential.

The Fremont Sheep Driveway, approximately 40 miles long, extends from the Big Sandy entrance through to North Fork Lake. This driveway has existed since prior to the establishment of the National Forest. In the past as many as 100,000 sheep have used the driveway twice each year. This use, while causing largely local watershed damage, has created a widespread adverse impact on esthetic and wilderness values. This situation has engendered some nationwide adverse public reaction. While present use is greatly reduced, the driveway is essential to continued grazing use of much of the Wilderness, unless and until alternate, more compatible means of getting sheep to the allotments can be developed. Proposals relating to new allotment access routes are being considered. Some of these, such as the East Fork-Cottonwood Road, involve the construction or reconstruction of adequate roads outside the Wilderness. Such roads, along with related facilities for loading and unloading livestock, would be designed to meet multiple use needs as well as to make reduced driveway use feasible. Some objections have been voiced to such proposals.

Approximately 29,000 sheep months and about 6,000 cow months are permitted on allotments wholly or partly in the Wilderness. However, in recent years, actual use has been less than that permitted. Such grazing during the summer months rounds out yearlong livestock operations which help to sustain the economy of local ranchers and communities.

Generally, livestock use on suitable range areas has not damaged wilderness, watershed, or other values. Early-day overgrazing in the head of Fish Creek has resulted in unsatisfactory watershed conditions.

Some people and organizations object to any grazing by cattle and sheep in the Wilderness. Many objections are centered around the sheep-trailing situation.

Both cattle and sheep compete with recreation pack and saddle stock for forage in localized areas. The droppings, tracks, dust, odors, and other signs of range livestock along trails and in or near campsites are often objectionable to hikers and other visitors.

Basic Assumptions

1. Significantly improved management practices will be necessary to make livestock grazing compatible with wilderness values.

2. Livestock grazing will be continued on suitable range, where not in conflict with other uses or destructive of wilderness values.

3. Alternate access to some Wilderness grazing allotments, without use of the Fremont Sheep Driveway, will be feasible after adequate multi-purpose roads and related facilities for loading and unloading livestock are constructed or reconstructed outside the Wilderness.

4. Unless alternate access to certain grazing allotments can be developed so that use of the Fremont Sheep Driveway can be discontinued, grazing on much of the Wilderness will not be feasible.

5. Some Wilderness visitors will become increasingly critical of livestock grazing and driveway trailing.

Recreation and Esthetics. Outstanding opportunities are present in the Wilderness for recreation activities which are enhanced by the wilderness environment. The many miles of trails and a great deal of trailless country provide opportunities for hiking and horseback travel. A variety of animals, birds, fish, and plants may be observed. The rugged peaks provide excellent mountain-climbing terrain. The scenery is outstanding for sightseeing and photography. The recreation-use season ordinarily is from about July 1 through September 10.

The primary visitor use is fishing. Areas of heaviest use occur on and adjacent to lakes providing excellent fisheries as well as being reasonably accessible by trail. Some of the more popular lakes include Island, North Fork, Victor, Dad and Marms, Cooks, and Pole Creek.

Registration records show that visitors from at least 39 states and 4 foreign countries have been in this Wilderness. It is estimated that visitor use has tripled in

the last 15 years. Much of this increase consists of foot travelers. Visits to the area in 1966 approximated 10,000--for 89,000 visitor days. About 65 percent of the visitors traveled on foot, with backpacks.

The amount of use of pack and saddle stock for recreation is significant and can be damaging to watershed and other values if not properly controlled. Approximately 20 local outfitters cater to Wilderness visitors. These outfitters are well acquainted with prime fishing and hunting opportunities and specialize in pack and saddle trips oriented to visitor enjoyment. Other visitors bring their own stock. It is estimated that about 1,300 pack and saddle animals are used in the area at times during the recreation season.

In and adjacent to some particularly desirable campsites, competition for forage exists between cattle and sheep and recreation pack and saddle stock. Several areas have been closed to grazing of cattle and sheep because of this competition. Other watershed areas are subjected to damage by cattle, sheep, and/or recreation stock. To lessen the impact on available forage and watershed values, an increasing number of "drop" pack trips are being made each year.

Visits by large parties have been increasing. Occasionally, groups with pack and saddle stock have included up to 40 persons. Hiking parties sometimes number as many as 80 individuals. Such concentrated use has a severe impact on the soil and plant cover of localized areas and is creating sanitation problems and resulting in depreciation of wilderness values.

Basic Assumptions

1. Visitor use will continue to increase.

2. The ratio of foot travelers to horse travelers will increase.

3. Controlled distribution of people and recreation pack and saddle stock will be necessary to prevent damage to wilderness, watershed, and other values.

4. Competition for forage between recreation pack and saddle stock and sheep and cattle will increase.

5. Use of recreation pack and saddle stock by large groups will need to be sharply curtailed.

6. Onsite disposal of unburnable refuse will be an increasing problem.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Wildlife and Fish. Substantial numbers of big-game animals, including elk, moose, mule deer, black bear, and bighorn sheep, range in parts of the Wilderness. A few grizzly bears are also present. Fur bearers include the fox, lynx, bobcat, mink, marten, beaver, muskrat, and mountain lion. Blue grouse, golden eagle, bald eagle, downey woodpecker, Rocky Mountain jay, and a number of songbird species occur in moderate numbers. Waterfowl of various species inhabit many of the lakes and streams for part of the year. The ptarmigan, relatively uncommon in the United States, is present in small numbers, year round. The pika or coney, referred to by Fremont as the "Siberian squirrel," is also present in limited numbers.

The area provides yearlong habitat for bighorn sheep. The use by other big-game animals is largely confined to spring, summer, and fall. Competition for forage between most big-game species and range livestock appears to be minor.

General State fishing and hunting seasons apply to the Wilderness. Hunting pressure is light because access is difficult. Also, the elk and deer generally move to lower country outside the Wilderness during hunting seasons.

Coyotes have been reduced in number by past predator-control programs for domestic livestock protection. Poison stations have not been permitted inside the Wilderness in recent years, but stations located nearby, outside, have affected populations.

There are few problems involving bears and campers. However, the presence of bears makes the burial of garbage an unsatisfactory means of disposal.

Beaver in most areas are an attractive feature for Wilderness visitors. In a few locations, dam-building activities of these animals are causing intolerable damage to wilderness values or facilities.

More than 1,000 lakes and many streams provide outstanding fishing. Trout species include rainbow, eastern brook, native or cutthroat, California golden, German brown, and Mackinaw. A pure strain of native Colorado River cutthroat trout is found in the Boulder Creek drainage. Rocky Mountain whitefish are present in some streams. Grayling inhabit several lakes.

Some lakes are overstocked and their fish are small, often "snaky" in appearance. This is particularly true of certain lakes populated by eastern brook trout. Fishing pressure on many lakes is not sufficient to maintain desirable fish populations. A few lakes do not have conditions favorable to natural fish reproduction and, due to heavy fishing pressure, require periodic restocking by artificial means.

Nearly all artificial restocking is accomplished by the use of aerial drops during the season of minimum public use. Maintaining these favored fisheries is important to many Wilderness visitors. Lakes stocked with California golden trout are a special attraction to many visitors.

Basic Assumptions

1. Wildlife, both game and nongame, will have an increasingly important place in the Wilderness complex.

2. Pressure both for and against predator-control measures will continue.

3. Fishing will continue to be one of the major attractions.

4. Artificial restocking of fish in certain lakes will need to be continued.

5. Maintenance of beaver populations and habitat will be desirable except where dam-building activities are causing intolerable damage to wilderness values or facilities.

6. Special measures for the protection of the grizzly bear and the pure strain of native Colorado River cutthroat trout may be necessary.

Special Land Uses. Special use permits for the Wilderness cover five reservoired lakes, several salt storage cabins, and a rangerider's cabin. The rangerider's cabin below Jesse Lake and the salt storage cabins at North Fork Lake are not compatible with wilderness values.

Other special use permits are issued to outfitters for spike camps and "roving" pack trips which meet a need of Wilderness users. Applications received from stockmen for corrals along the Fremont Sheep Driveway have been rejected because of incompatibility with wilderness values.

Basic Assumptions

1. Applications for various types of special land uses not compatible with wilderness values will continue, and will need to be rejected.

2. Compatible special land uses will need to be encouraged, in meeting Wilderness user needs.

3. Wilderness-incompatible permitted uses will need to be made compatible, if feasible, or terminated.

Transportation. Approximately 600 miles of existing trails in the Wilderness are on the Forest's transportation system and provide generally adequate coverage of the area. However, a high percentage of these are low standard, with the original construction consisting chiefly of route marking and removal of windfalls. Many trails are improperly located or constructed and are causing excessive erosion. In recent years an accelerated trail-betterment program has been carried on. Since 1959, 57 miles have been reconstructed. Primary emphasis is on main access trails, with special attention to correction of erosion problems and to public safety, while assuring that bridges, trail blazes, and other features are in harmony with wilderness values.

Many Wilderness users strongly desire to have some of the choice areas available only by foot travel and without trails. Among the areas selected to be kept trailless and without permitted use by pack and saddle stock, at least for the foreseeable future, are: the Upper Slide Creek drainage above Slide Lake; the Upper Pixley Creek drainage; the Upper Tourist Creek drainage, including the area around Pinnacle Ridge; the Upper Wells Creek drainage above Scott Lake; the area southeast of Stroud Peak, including the area around Upper Titcomb Lake; and the area surrounding Mt. Lester, Wall Lake, and the upper portion of Bald Mountain Basin.

Basic Assumptions

1. Public demands for upgrading low-standard portions of the trail system will increase.

2. Provisions for hikers as well as horseback riders will become increasingly important.

3. Additional trail betterment to correct erosion problems and assure public safety will be essential.

4. Certain choice areas will need to be kept trailless and without permitted use by pack and saddle stock, at least for the foreseeable future.

5. Appearance of trail blazes, bridges, and other features will need to be as harmonious with wilderness values as possible.

Insect and Disease. Many of the timber stands within the Wilderness are mature to overmature and are highly susceptible to insect and disease. Endemic infestations of Douglas-fir bark beetle, fir engraver beetle, spruce bark beetle, and mountain pine beetle exist in and adjacent to the Wilderness. Several extensive stands of overmature Engelmann spruce and lodgepole pine have a significant potential for insect population buildup to epidemic proportions.

Mistletoe is heavy in some lodgepole pine stands, causing loss of vigor and eventually killing weakened trees. Yellow witches broom and other unidentified organisms are causing minor amounts of mortality in subalpine fir.

Basic Assumptions

1. As timber stands become more decadent, they can be expected to be increasingly subject to infestations of insects and disease.

2. Control efforts to prevent or treat epidemic buildups of insects may be necessary.

3. Programs for disease control are unlikely.

4. Any necessary control efforts will need to be compatible with wilderness values, to the maximum extent feasible.

Minerals. There is little known mineralization in this Wilderness. Molybdenum is found in the Temple Creek area, where the American Molybdenum Corporation has valid mining claims. The Corporation has been issued a permit authorizing use of motorized equipment for access to the claims over a low-standard truck trail built by the Corporation. This access road is to be used for mining purposes only.

A few oil and gas leases have been issued covering the use of areas along the Wilderness boundary. Lease stipulations require directional drilling from outside the Wilderness. Applications for leases to permit drilling within the Wilderness have been rejected.

Basic Assumptions

1. A limited amount of prospecting and mineral development can be expected.

2. Legal mining activities will need to be permitted, but maximum protection of wilderness values should be required or encouraged, as feasible.

3. Directional drilling will make it possible to locate and extract oil and gas in many locations, without adversely affecting wilderness values.

Fire. The fire danger is generally low, due to the relatively high elevation and summer precipitation. Large areas of barren rock and alpine-type plant communities are interspersed with more flammable fuel types. Most fires are caused by lightning, but man-caused fires have occurred in some locations. Fires caused by lightning are a natural phenomenon and considered by some to be a part of the wilderness environment.

Basic Assumptions

1. Risk of man-caused fires will grow as visitor use increases.

2. Some wildfires, particularly in or near timberline areas, might be allowed to "burn out" without adverse effects on wilderness or watershed values.

3. Fire control measures having possible long-term adverse effects on wilderness values will generally need to be limited to situations where control is essential and more compatible alternatives are not reasonably feasible.

Administrative Improvements. There are two administrative cabins in the South Fork of Boulder Creek drainage, within the Wilderness. The newer one of these is used by Forest Service personnel responsible for Wilderness management and for supervising livestock activities on and adjacent to the Fremont Sheep Driveway. Because of sudden and severe snowstorms in early fall, when these Wilderness workers are still on duty in the area, a cabin of this type is essential to employee safety. The cabin being used is in good condition, but is poorly located with respect to its exposure to visitors. The older cabin is not being used and is in poor condition.

The existing administrative radio communications net serving the Bridger Wilderness is inadequate. An adequate system is essential to meet the needs of Wilderness managers.

Research. The Bridger Wilderness offers many opportunities for research studies with the objective of finding facts needed to: (1) meet problems of managing and using this and other areas of Wilderness, and (2) increase basic scientific knowledge particularly in ecology. Needed research includes studies concerning the natural ecology of plants and animals in areas where man's influence is minimized, the effects of the activities of man on the wilderness environment, man's use of Wilderness, his knowledge and attitudes about the wilderness environment and its use and management, and wilderness costs and benefits.

Basic Assumptions

1. Research studies will be important to both short-term and long-range Bridger Wilderness management programs.

2. The urgency of the need for research studies will increase as greater public use is made of the Wilderness.

Coordinating Requirements (applicable specifically to the Bridger Wilderness, in addition to the General Coordinating Requirements applicable to all Wilderness units.)

1. Avoid moving range livestock over critical watershed areas to reach suitable range areas in satisfactory watershed condition.

2. Require all Wilderness users to pack out all their unburnable refuse.

3. Permit no hauling of hay or straw into the area.

4. Keep trailless, and permit no pack and saddle stock in, at least for the foreseeable future, the following areas within the Bridger Wilderness: the Upper Slide Creek drainage above Slide Lake; the Upper Pixley Creek drainage; the Upper Tourist Creek drainage, including the area around Pinnacle Ridge; the Upper Wells Creek drainage above Scott Lake; the area southeast of Stroud Peak, including the area around Upper Titcomb Lake; and the area surrounding Mt. Lester, Wall Lake, and the upper portion of Bald Mountain Basin.

5. Arrange for removal of undesirable wooden water-control structures on abandoned dams at Big Sandy Lake, Black Joe Lake, Clear Lake, Wolf Lake, and "V" Lake.

6. Remove old dams at Big Sandy, Black Joe, Clear, Wolf, and "V" Lakes, to the extent needed for enhancement of wilderness values.

7. Install no metal truss-type bridges.

8. Use the "heel and boot sole" trail blaze.

9. Use "aged-bronze-type" plaques to identify historic features, if appropriate.

10. Close the Fremont Sheep Driveway to trailing use as soon as the East Fork-Cottonwood Road is completed, with related loading and unloading facilities available.

11. Close to grazing use and post the deteriorated watershed area in the head of Fish Creek.

12. Establish no new livestock driveways.

13. Require permittees to properly dispose of the salt cabins at North Fork Lake and the rangerider's cabin at the cow camp below Jesse Lake.

14. Maintain existing beaver populations and habitat except where these are causing intolerable damage to wilderness values or facilities.

15. Relocate, if feasible, the newer South Fork Guard Station cabin to a site out of view from main access trails and where it will be screened to be unobtrusive or blend with surroundings.

16. Remove or otherwise dispose of the older South Fork Guard Station cabin and rehabilitate the site to natural appearance.

17. Install no radio repeater stations within the Wilderness unless essential to meet the needs of Wilderness managers.

18. Limit use of pack and saddle stock to a reasonable minimum (but not to exceed 60 head) per visitor group.

19. Locate corrals at least 200 feet from trails, streams, and lakes.

20. Maintain the pure strain of native Colorado River cutthroat in Boulder Creek drainage, if possible.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

21. Maintain timbered strip between trails and large meadows, where feasible.

22. Relocate outfitter camps at Three Forks Park, Pole Creek Crossing, and North Fork Lake, to avoid popular visitor camping sites.

23. Regulate the number of people, timing, and routes of travel of organized trail-rider groups, as necessary to prevent overuse of forage, damage to campsites, and competition with general public use.

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

SECTION 399.1 BRIDGER WILDERNESS SPECIAL ZONE

Description

There are approximately 252,000 acres of the Bridger Wilderness within the Jim Bridger Ranger District. This area extends along the Continental Divide from Mount Warren on the northwest to Atlantic Peak on the southeast. The area is endowed with many hundreds of lakes, numerous streams, and rugged scenic beauty.

The Ranger District contains 26 sheep allotments and three cattle allotments which lie wholly or partially within the Wilderness. Approximately 40 miles of the Fremont Sheep Driveway extends into the Wilderness from the Big Sandy Openings to Pole Creek. Parts of this driveway have sparse amounts of vegetation or ground cover. Watershed deterioration is evident on several areas with resultant sedimentation of some lakes and streams. However, esthetic damage extends along the entire trail. Competition for forage between cattle and/or sheep and recreation stock exists around some of the lakes and favorite camping spots. Sheep and cattle droppings cause both site and air pollution disagreeable to many visitors. Concerns are being expressed by visitors about water pollution by domestic livestock.

Recreation visits from both hiking parties and groups with pack and saddle stock are increasing. Concentrated use around some of the more popular camping spots has resulted in soil and plant cover deterioration. Use of soaps and detergents in lakes and streams is increasing and could result in significant water pollution.

Approximately 500 miles of trails are within this portion of the Wilderness. The majority of these trails are substandard and in need of reconstruction and/or relocation. Severe wind storms or snow slides occasionaly cause concentrations of trail debris.

Four water storage structures presently under special-use permit are located within this zone. There are also five old and abandoned water storage structures.

Reminders of the past are present in the form of deteriorated well-hidden cabins left behind from the fur trapping era.

The North Fork of Boulder Creek contains native Colorado River cutthroat trout. Several lakes contain a pure population of the popular California Golden trout. A substantial population of big horn sheep

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

J. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger

Wm E Deshler — Forest Supervisor

SECTION 399.1 (Continued)

once occupied several areas along the Continental Divide. Today, only a smaller population exists, but it is large enough so the Game and Fish Commission issued some hunting permits each year.

Several years ago, a young wolverine was killed outside the National Forest boundary near Boulder, Wyoming. This was the first confirmed knowledge that a wolverine population actually existed since the late 1800's. Comments on questionnaires received by the Experiment Station doing Wilderness research in this Wilderness in 1969 included two reported sightings of wolverine.

This rare animal has no established "status" under Wyoming Game laws. Accordingly, they can be killed at random. The Game and Fish Commission is seeking legislation to protect the wolverine. Until such legislation is available, other alternatives to protect these animals should be utilized.

There are three major Wilderness protals on the District - Elkhart Park, Boulder Lake, and Big Sandy Openings. Access to these areas requires travel over poor quality dirt roads although the road to Elkhart Park is now reconstructed for over half its length and plans are to complete reconstruction to Elkhart Park in 1971-72. Elkhart Park is now the major Wilderness portal to the Bridger Wilderness.

Management Decisions

1. Keep, but do not maintain or sign, old trapper cabins.

2. Require permits for all overnight horse use and for hiking groups over 20 in number.

3. Do not install trail mileage markers.

4. Limit use of power saws in trail maintenance to emergency situations and the period September 15 through June 30.

5. Prohibit use of soaps, detergents, or bleaches in any lake, stream, or spring.

6. Maintain wildlife populations at levels that will not damage habitat or other values.

7. Protect wolverine from being molested or harmed.

Approved 6/4/70 /s/ T. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

S-1 AREAS FOR FOOT TRAVEL ONLY

Description

The Jim Bridger Ranger District has several sizeable areas within the Wilderness which do not contain improved horse or foot trails although some old sheepherder trails and game trails exist but are difficult to follow. This country is rugged and characterized by scenic lakes, streams, and glaciers. The Twin and Bull Lake Glaciers are well known and frequently visited.

There is a need to maintain some areas which can be reached only by foot travel. This will provide "islands" of greater solitude, and help maintain areas of vegetation for scientific study which have not been influenced by the effects of trampling or grazing by domestic animals. These areas will provide an additional challenge to the more hardy Wilderness visitor.

Management Objective

Provide areas that are free of man-made improvements to make available the highest level of wilderness experience possible.

Management Decisions

1. Construct no trails.

2. Erect no signs or route markers.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

S-2 EXISTING STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS

Description

Five cabins are located in the Wilderness. The ownership, purpose, and location of each cabin follows.

1. Cross Lake Guard Station - This cabin is owned by the Forest Service. It is on a knoll overlooking Cross Lake and easily seen from several main trails. The cabin is used extensively during the summer months by Forest Service personnel administrating grazing and recreation use.

2. South Fork Guard Station - This cabin was built around 1914 by Forest Service employees on a bench overlooking the South Fork of Boulder Creek. It is no longer used and has been partly dismantled. It has historical significance and interest both from a Forest Service standpoint and its proximity to the area where the "Raid Lake Incident" took place.

3. Little Sandy Trapper Cabin - This cabin is located near the outlet of Little Sandy Lake. It is very dilapidated and has no further use or historical value. Ownership is not know.

4. North Fork Lake Salt Cabin - This building is under special-use permit to the sheep permittee that uses this area. It is used to store salt needed for his sheep. The cabin is located approximately 100 yards west of North Fork Lake.

5. Cow Camp Cabin and Salt House - These buildings were previously permitted to stockmen of the Silver Creek cattle allotment. The permit expired and the structures now belong to the Forest Service. The cabins are located three-fourths of a mile below Jessie Lake at the junction of the Chilcoot and Jessie Lake Trails.

Management Objective

Maintain or enhance wilderness values and preserve historical structures.

Management Decisions

1. Remove the Cow Camp buildings, and the North Fork Salt Cabin. Restore these sites to a natural condition.

Approved 6/4/70 — Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger

/s/ [illegible] — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

S-2 (Continued)

2. Retain the old South Fork Guard Station for historical interest. Maintain as needed to preserve present condition. Provide interpretive signing.

3. Allow the exterior of the Cross Lake Guard Station to weather and treat only with uncolored linseed oil. Use the same treatment on the yard fence.

4. Allow the Little Sandy Trapper Cabin to deteriorate naturally.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

S-3 ABANDONED WATER-STORAGE STRUCTURES

Description

In the early 1930's, special-use permits were issued for water storage and dam construction at Big Sandy, Black Joe, Clear, Wolf, and "V" Lakes. The drought during this period had seriously effected farmers in Eden Valley and additional water was badly needed. When the drought ended and the Big Sandy Reservoir was constructed, these water-storage facilities were no longer needed. The permits were cancelled and the headgates permanently removed. The dams are constructed of rock and earth with wooden water control structures. Most of these structures are at various stages of decay. Any attempt to remove them would create additional adverse impacts on the wilderness atmosphere.

Management Objectives

Allow the forces of nature to work toward eventual obliteration of these dams.

Management Decisions

1. Permit no repair or restoration of water control structures.
2. Prevent channel cutting of outlet as structures deteriorate.
3. Allow natural deterioration of water control structures.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

S-4 PRESENTLY USED WATER STORAGE STRUCTURES

Description

This unit consists of water storage facilities presently in use. It includes the dams on Lower Silver Lake and Big Divide Lake. Both dams are authorized by special-use permits issued prior to establishment of the Wilderness. Although these dams are in good condition and permit requirements are met, they are not compatible with wilderness values. The area exposed by water draw-down is unsightly and not compatible with wilderness atmosphere.

Management Objective

Phase out both dams as opportunity permits. Eliminate man-made structures and restore to natural conditions.

Management Decisions

1. Work with permit holders toward eliminating water control structures and water storage facilities.

2. If permits are relinquished, stabilize water level and restore the areas to near-natural conditions, except that earth and rock fills will generally not be removed.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

W. E. Dahl
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

S-5 AMERICAN MOLYBDENUM CORPORATION MINING CLAIMS AND ACCESS ROAD

Description

The American Molybdenum Corporation has approximately eighty-six claims located about four miles inside the Wilderness on Temple and Schiestler Mountains. A mineral examination in July 1956 revealed that molybdenum ore of good quality was present. An additional mineral examination in 1962 verified validity of these claims.

Permission was given to the Company in about 1957 to use the existing horse trail for transporting necessary prospecting equipment. The Company improved this trail into a work road in 1962. The location and alignment is poor and some erosion is occurring. The possibility exists that the mine could develop into a commercial operation. This would require reconstruction and relocation of the present road to provide for the safe and economical operation of large ore trucks.

Management Objective

Keep adverse impact on wilderness values to the minimum possible within the limits of existing laws and regulations.

Management Decisions

1. Return the road to near-natural conditions if the claims are abandoned.

2. Restrict vehicular travel to official Company use by Company employees only.

3. If claims are abandoned, remove all improvements and restore sites and all disturbed areas to near-natural conditions.

4. Protect wilderness values if present road is reconstructed by keeping relocation and standards to the absolute minimum necessary for ore hauling and requiring gravel where bearing surface is inadequate to prevent rutting.

5. Correct erosion problems on the existing road by use of water bars or gravel.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kowalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm E Deshler
Forest Supervisor

1

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

S-6 FREMONT SHEEP DRIVEWAY

Description

The portion of the Sheep Driveway within the Bridger Wilderness makes up this unit. It begins near Meeks Lake and extends 40 miles north to Baldy Basin. For most part, the driveway follows the Fremont Recreation Trail which is one of the main travel routes through the Wilderness. The driveway skirts 13 important lakes and crosses 11 major creeks.

In 1969, approximately 12,000 head of sheep used this driveway. Past use was much higher and is probably responsible for much of the resource damage, most of which is loss of esthetic values and wilderness atmosphere. The portion between Meeks Lake and North Fork Lake is the most seriously damaged. Several lakes below the driveway have silt accumulations near their inlet due to erosion. Significant adverse public reaction has developed as a result of the condition of the driveway and its conflict with recreation use.

The proposed Continental Divide Trail is planned to coincide with the Fremont Trail.

Management Objective

Restore the driveway to good watershed and esthetic conditions.

Management Decisions

1. Maintin the sheep driveway.
2. Avoid trailing over damaged areas and restore them to satisfactory watershed and esthetic conditions.
3. Close critical areas to all livestock grazing.
4. Relocate the Fremont Recreation Trail to avoid the sheep driveway.
5. Manage driveway use to avoid its increasing in width or causing watershed damage.
6. Determine feasibility of realigning allotment boundaries to allow sheep to "feed" onto the Forest and minimize trailing.
7. Allow no overnight bedding or salting on the driveway.

Approved 6/4/70 — Date

/s/ T. J. Kovalicky — District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

S-7 AREAS CLOSED TO RANGE LIVESTOCK GRAZING

Description

The areas around and adjacent to popular lakes are receiving increasingly heavy use by recreation livestock. All are within domestic livestock allotments. As a result of use by both domestic livestock and recreation livestock, overgrazing and some watershed deterioration has occurred. These areas have now been closed to grazing by range livestock. With increasing recreation use, they are now subject to overgrazing by recreation stock alone.

Management Objective

Reserve forage for use by recreation livestock and regulate such use to prevent overgrazing.

Management Decisions

1. Allow only recreation and administrative livestock grazing.
2. Regulate recreation and administrative livestock use to prevent damage to vegetation or esthetics.
3. Permit no range rider or sheep camps.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kovalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger ~~District~~

S-8 POTENTIAL HABITAT FOR BIG HORN SHEEP

Description

This unit includes scattered alpine meadows and grassy slopes on which big horn sheep are dependent for summer range. In some cases, big horns winter on the wind-blown, south-facing slopes of the high peaks. Most of this unit has been classified as non-range for domestic livestock use. Very short growing seasons occur at this elevation. Soils are unstable and shallow. Forage production is low compared to lower elevation range.

Early records indicate that this area supported a sizeable population of big horn sheep.

Most visitors are backpackers, mountain climbers, and sheep hunters. Several trails bisect this unit, but none traverse it.

Management Objective

Protect big horn sheep habitat.

Management Decisions

1. Provide and maintain proper ~~balance between big~~ horn sheep populations and their habitat.

2. Manage domestic sheep to avoid these areas.

3. Designate lakes, streams, glaciers, and other ~~points of interest.~~

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. J. Kowalicky
District Forest Ranger

W. O. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

S-9 IMPORTANT HABITAT FOR THE COLORADO RIVER CUTTHROAT TROUT

Description

The North Fork of Boulder Creek and its tributaries contain a pure population of Colorado River cutthroat (Salmo Clarkii Pleuriticus). Other than North Piney Lake on the Wyoming Division of the Bridger National Forest, these waters are the only known habitat in the entire Colorado River drainage inhabited by this species. The pure strain in this unit is protected by a series of cataracts two and one-half miles below North Fork Lake. If intermixed with other species, the Colorado River cutthroat loses its individual characteristics. A cooperative survey with the State Game and Fish Commission is underway with the goal of determining actions needed, if any, to preserve this pure strain of cutthroat.

Management Objective

Maintain the pure strain of Colorado River cutthroat in the North Fork of Boulder Creek drainage.

Management Decisions

1. Install barriers, if needed, to prevent other trout species from entering the waters in this unit.

2. Provide interpretive signing which would include explanation of the need to not introduce other trout species.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

S-10 JESSIE LAKE TRAIL

Description

This management unit starts at the Wilderness boundary west of Duck Lake and extends northeast to Lower Silver Lake. It is the old wagon road that was developed during construction of the dam on lower Silver Lake. Motorized vehicle use on this road creates an occasional trespass problem. The trail is signed at the Wilderness boundary to inform people that motorized equipment is prohibited. The country is quite open which makes erection of an effective physical barrier difficult. Now known as the Jessie Lake Trail, which is used by only a few recreationists, it provides access to the interior of the Wilderness. Cattle permitted on the Silver Creek allotment also use it as a drift trail.

Approximately seven miles of trail has erosion damage. The most serious damage is on the lower one-half of the trail where gullies up to three feet deep are present. Once the sod is broken in this type of soil, gully erosion is inevitable. Cattle, horses, and foot travelers using this area have created new trails to avoid the gullies. With continued use, these, too, will begin to wash and result in more watershed damage.

Management Objective

Restore watershed, esthetic, and wilderness values.

Management Decisions

1. Relocate the entire Jessie Lake Trail.

2. Rehabilitate the area to acceptable watershed, esthetic, and wilderness conditions.

3. Discourage use of the area by cattle through placement of salt and herding practices.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

S-11 FISH CREEK PARK

Description

Fish Creek Park is located six miles north of Big Sandy Openings on the Fremont Trail. It consists of 125 acres of wet and dry meadows surrounded on three sides by dense stands of lodgepole pine. Fish Creek meanders through the meadow and eventually drains into Francis Lake. Several sandy knolls protrude out of the meadow. These knolls are very unproductive and are nearly denuded of vegetation. This area is often referred to as the "sand dunes".

Because of the location, sheep trailing from Big Sandy Openings often stop here overnight after the first day of travel. At one time, 130 thousand sheep crossed this park on their way to higher range. In 1969, 12 bands of approximately 1,100 head each passed through this area.

Resource problems associated with this unit are related to both livestock and recreation use. When sheep are bedded in this area, the lambs run and play on the bare knolls making it impossible for vegetation to become established. The Fremont Trail, which passes through this park, is used by recreation foot and horseback travelers. Over the years, multiple trails have developed and the sod in them has been broken. Gullies, up to three feet deep, have developed. The eroded soil is carried down Fish Creek and deposited near the inlet to Francis Lake. Considerable adverse public comment has developed due to the resource conditions in this park.

Management Objective

Restore watershed, esthetic, and wilderness conditions in this unit.

Management Decisions

1. Confine sheep trailing to the outer edges of Fish Creek Park.
2. Close the area to all livestock grazing except that incident to travel.
3. Reroute the recreation trail around Fish Creek Park.
4. Restore the area to satisfactory watershed, esthetic, and wilderness conditions.
5. Permit no camps of any type.
6. Prohibit sheep bedding in Fish Creek Park.

Approved 1/15/70 — Date

J. J. Kowalich — District Forest Ranger

W. E. Deshler — Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

S-12 NORTH FORK-VICTOR LAKE CORRIDOR

Description

This corridor represents a logical and natural passage for sheep bands trailing to three northern allotments. The Fremont Trail passes through it. Presently, the Baldy Basin herd is the only band using this passage. The remaining two bands, which are permitted on the Seneca and Cooks Lakes allotments, are in non-use status. Indications are that these permits will be waived back to the Federal Government.

Sheep use between these lakes conflicts directly with recreation use of the area. Pollution, esthetic damage, and competition for forage needed for recreation livestock are the main sources of conflict. North Fork and Victor Lakes, which contain Colorado River cutthroat, are very popular and heavily used. Recreationists utilize the corridor for camping and for grazing their pack and saddle stock.

By requiring the sheep bands to move through this area without stopping, these conflicts can be considerably reduced. There is no practical alternate route.

Management Objective

Eliminate or reduce recreation and domestic livestock grazing conflicts and restore wilderness atmosphere.

Management Decisions

1. Close the area to all sheep grazing, except that incidental to trailing through the area.

2. Permit no sheep herder camps or use by sheep herder horses.

3. Regulate recreation livestock use to prevent overuse of forage and damage to esthetic values.

4. If the present permittee waives grazing privileges back to the Government for the Seneca and Cooks Lakes sheep allotments, withdraw the area they cover from domestic livestock use except for recreation livestock.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

S-13 PROPOSED FOOT TRAIL

Description

Many foot travelers have complained about horse use on the main system trails. They base their complaints on general trail deterioration, site pollution, and loss of esthetic values. The Pole Creek Trail, from Elkhart Park to the vicinity of Eklund Lake, is very wide, has many wet spots that get badly "plowed up" by horse use, has multiple trails in many of the meadow crossings and openings, and generally lacks wilderness atmosphere.

There is excellent opportunity to develop an alternate and highly scenic route for foot travelers. This unit includes that portion from the Wilderness boundary to an area near Eklund Lake (refer to T-6).

This portion of trail will be approximately six miles long. It will be located along the rim of Fremont Creek Canyon and will provide the foot traveler with outstanding views. It will rejoin the Pole Creek Trail in the vicinity of Eklund Lake.

Management Objective

Provide a scenic route into the Wilderness from the Wilderness boundary and separate horse and foot travel to eliminate present conflicts of use.

Management Decisions

1. Limit timber cutting to that necessary for trail construction and maintenance and public safety.

2. Locate and construct the trail to discourage use by horsemen.

3. Construct the trail to Wilderness standards except as modified below:

   a. Keep grades to less than ten percent, but undulate and vary alignment to keep tree cutting or the blasting of rocks to an absolute minimum and preferably none at all.

   b. Construct trail tread only where absolutely necessary to provide a good and safe walking surface.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. J. Kowalicky
District Forest Ranger

Wm O. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Jim Bridger Ranger District

S-13 (continued)

c. Use rock in trail construction only to support fill sections or provide walking surface.

4. Locate the trail to take advantage of scenic views into Long Lake and Fremont Canyon.

5. Sign trail at both ends that it is for foot travelers only.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

J. A. Kowalisky
District Forest Ranger

Wm E Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

SECTION 399.1 BRIDGER WILDERNESS SPECIAL ZONE

Description

Approximately 131,000 acres of the Bridger Wilderness are within the Green River Ranger District, extending north and west from Pine Creek, Fremont Lake, Shannon Pass, and Mount Warren to Gypsum Mountain, Green River Lakes, and Triple Divide Park. The area contains many glacier-formed lakes up to 300 acres in size. The terrain is very rugged with extensive areas of exposed granite and massive granite domes, such as widely known "Square Top Mountain and 13,785 foot Gannett Peak, Wyoming's highest point. Some active glaciers exist in the upper reaches of the Wilderness along the Continental Divide. The soils are primarily decomposed granite with some limestone intrusions in the vicinity of Upper Green River Lake. This area is rich in history as the remains of old trapper cabins indicate. Indians, mountain men, trappers, and such men as John Fremont once roamed this area. Today it is extremely popular with Wilderness users. The area is unique in the diverse recreational experience provided. Magnificant scenery, superb fishing, and excellent hunting are available to the day user as well as the camper.

Range and livestock use is confined to three cattle allotments which extend into the Wilderness - the Soda Lake, Big Flattop, and Roaring Fork allotments. Much of the area has never been grazed by either cattle or sheep. Competition for forage exists between wildlife, cattle, and recreation pack and saddle stock around some lakes and favorite camping locations. The reduction of cattle use on existing allotments is programmed to help alleviate deterioration of wilderness values and provide more forage for recreation livestock.

Recreation pack and saddle stock use falls into two catagories - private parties and commercial outfitters. Forage requirements of recreation pack and saddle stock are rapidly reaching the point where controls will be necessary to prevent overuse of forage plants, with subsequent site and watershed deterioration.

The transportation system within the Green River Ranger District portion of the Wilderness consists of approximately 115 miles of trails. Many of the trails need spot reconstruction, relocation, and stream crossing improvement for protection of watershed and wilderness values and to provide for safe passage of Wilderness travelers. This trail system net is adequate for user distribution.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. K. Brown
District Forest Ranger

Wm. O. Deshler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

SECTION 399.1 (Continued)

Extensive use of the Wilderness exists, consisting of both horse and back-packer orientated users. Some conflicts have developed between horsemen and backpackers. These conflicts consist primarily of trail right-of-way and horse use in and around camping spots. Concentrated use around some of the more popular camping spots has resulted in soil and plant cover deterioration. Use of soaps and detergents in lakes and streams is increasing and could result in significant water pollution.

Several years ago, a young wolverine was killed outside the National Forest boundary near Boulder, Wyoming. This was the first confirmed knowledge that a wolverine population actually existed since the late 1800's. Comments on questionnaires received by the Experiment Station doing wilderness research in this Wilderness in 1969 included two reported sightings of wolverine.

This rare animal has no established "status" under Wyoming Game laws. Accordingly, they can be killed at random. The Game and Fish Commission is seeking legislation to protect the wolverine. Until such legislation is available, other alternatives to protect these animals should be utilized.

Management Decisions

1. Keep, but do not maintain or sign, old trapper cabins.

2. Require permits for all overnight horse use and for hiking groups over 20 in number.

3. Do not install trail mileage markers.

4. Limit use of power saws in trail maintenance to emergency situations only and only for the period of September 15 through June 30.

5. Limit new construction to relocation of existing trails, pending restoration of the present system to suitable standard.

6. Except for existing cattle allotments, limit grazing use to that serving recreation and administration needs.

7. In relocating trails, take advantage of opportunity to separate horse and foot travelers.

Approved 6/4/70 /s/ F. G. Osborn
Date District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

SECTION 399.1 (Continued)

8. Prohibit use of soaps, detergents, or bleaches in any lake, stream, or spring.

9. Maintain wildlife populations at levels which will not damage habitat or other values

10. Protect wolverine from being molested or harmed.

Approved 6/4/70
Date

/s/ F. G. Osborn
District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

S-1 AREAS FOR FOOT TRAVEL ONLY

Description

A sizeable area exists within the Wilderness, which does not contain improved horse or foot trails, although some old sheep-herder and game trails do exist but are difficult to follow. Most of the area lies east of the Green River, north of Stonehammer Lake, and south of the Slide Lake drainage. It is bounded on the east by the Continental Divide. The country is rugged and is characterized by scenic lakes, streams and glaciers. The Downs and Mammoth Glaciers are well known and occasionally visited.

It is extremely important to maintain some areas within the Wilderness which can be reached only by foot travel. This will provide areas of greater solitude and help maintain an area of vegetation for scientific study which has not been influenced by the effects of trampling or grazing by domestic animals. This area will provide an additional challenge to the more hardy Wilderness visitor.

Management Objective

Provide areas that are free of man-made improvements to make available the highest level of wilderness experience possible.

Management Decisions

1. Construct no horse trails.

2. Erect no signs and route markers.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. G. Osborn
District Forest Ranger

Wm. O. Deisher
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

S-2 AREA CLOSED TO GRAZING

Description

Up until 1954, this unit was a portion of the New Fork-Boulder sheep allotment. Approximately 500 head of sheep grazed this area for three weeks each summer.

At that time, the permit was cancelled and the Wilderness portion was closed to domestic livestock grazing. Heavy past use had created critical watershed conditions. The remaining area was transferred to the New Fork-Boulder cattle allotment.

Because of the steep topography and the lack of water, there is little possibility that recreation livestock will ever utilize the area. The New Fork Canyon trail parallels the southern portion of this unit for approximately two miles.

Management Objective

Protect or restore watershed conditions, where practical, to enhance or maintain wilderness values.

Management Decision

Allow no domestic livestock grazing.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. A. Nelson
District Forest Ranger

Wm. E. Dustin
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

S-3 CONGESTED AREAS

Description

There are several popular camping spots in the Wilderness portion of this district where heavy recreation use and livestock grazing are adversely affecting watershed and Wilderness values. Three Forks Park, Clear Creek, New Fork Park, Section Corner Lake and Trapper Lakes are all within 12 miles of a road head and are well known to the public.

The American Forestry Association trail riders, and other large and commercial groups, schedule trips and camp at some of these locations. This has resulted in overgrazing, site pollution, and loss of esthetic and wilderness values. Successive large groups camping at the same location severely trample the vegetation.

Management Objective

Maintain watershed and wilderness values.

Management Decisions

1. Rotate camping within each site.

2. Compute grazing capacity and limit horse use to that capacity.

3. Limit commercial use as necessary in order to accommodate non-commercial, recreation, pack and saddle stock.

4. Require the feeding of supplemental feeds where native forage is used to capacity.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

S-4 PORCUPINE INSECT CONTROL CABIN

Description

In 1958, in conjunction with the control program for the Upper Green River spruce bark beetle epidemic, a single-room cabin was constructed within the Wilderness on Porcupine Creek. This structure is no longer needed for insect control programs and has no historical value; therefore, it is in violation of the Wilderness regulations.

Management Objective

Maintain or enhance Wilderness values.

Management Decisions

1. Eliminate cabin.

2. Restore site to its natural condition.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

F. A. Reburn
District Forest Ranger

Wm. O. Eichler
Forest Supervisor

SUBJECT TO REVISION

Bridger National Forest
Green River Ranger District

S-5 SODA LAKE CATTLE ALLOTMENT

Description

The north half of the Soda Lake cattle allotment extends into the Bridger Wilderness. There are fourteen (14) large lakes and numerous smaller ones scattered throughout this unit. Most of the suitable cattle grazing lands are located adjacent to these lakes. It would be economically impossible and incompatible with wilderness values to allow domestic cattle grazing within the unit and fence them from the lake areas. All of the lakes receive considerable recreation use and the forage produced adjacent to them is needed for recreational livestock. The Trapper Creek area of this allotment is not subject to heavy recreational pressure and has not been included in this management unit.

Management Objective

Eliminate domestic livestock use and provide forage for recreation livestock and enhance wilderness values.

Management Decisions

1. Withdraw this area from the Soda Lake cattle allotment.
2. Allow only recreation and administrative livestock grazing.
3. Regulate recreation and administrative livestock use to prevent damage to vegetation or esthetics.

Approved 1/15/70
Date

District Forest Ranger

Forest Supervisor

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

CHAPTER 400 - APPENDIX

TABLE OF CONTENTS

401 - LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS
401.1 - MULTIPLE USE AND SUSTAINED YIELD ACT
401.2 - TITLE 3, BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT
401.3 - FEDERAL REGISTER, JUNE 24, 1960, PAGE 5845

402 - GLOSSARY OF TERMS

403 - LAND STATISTICS
403.1 - AREAS WITHIN NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM BOUNDARIES

404 - MAPS
404.1 - REGIONAL MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT ZONE MAPS

413 - WATER STATISTICS
413.1 - ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL WATER YIELD

414 - TIMBER STATISTICS
414.1 - ACTUAL ANNUAL TIMBER CUT
414.2 - ACRES OF COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND IN NEED OF PLANTING

415 - RANGE STATISTICS
415.1 - COMMERCIAL GRAZING OBLIGATION

416 - RECREATION STATISTICS
416.1 - RECREATION USE
416.2 - EXISTING AND NEEDED RECREATION SITES

417 - WILDLIFE AND FISH STATISTICS
417.1 - HUNTER-FISHERMAN VISITS
417.2 - BIG-GAME HARVEST
417.3 - LAKES AND STREAMS

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

430 - TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS
430.1 - MAIN ACCESS HIGHWAYS

460 - FIRE STATISTICS
460.1 - CAUSES AND ACRES BURNED

480 - MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR COORDINATION OF USES AND ACTIVITIES
484 - TIMBER
484.1 - PINYON PINE AND JUNIPER
-484.2 - ASPEN-

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

401 - LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

401.1 - MULTIPLE USE AND SUSTAINED YIELD ACT

Public Law 86-517
86th Congress, H. R. 10572
June 12, 1960

AN ACT

To authorize and direct that the national forests be managed under principles of multiple use and to produce a sustained yield of products and services, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the policy of the Congress that the national forests are established and shall be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes. The purposes of this Act are declared to be supplemental to, but not in derogation of, the purposes for which the national forests were established as set forth in the Act of June 4, 1897 (16 U.S.C. 475). Nothing herein shall be construed as affecting the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the several States with respect to wildlife and fish on the national forests. Nothing herein shall be construed so as to affect the use or administration of the mineral resources of national forest lands or to affect the use or administration of Federal lands not within national forests.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to develop and administer the renewable surface resources of the national forests for multiple use and sustained yield of the several products and services obtained therefrom. In the administration of the national forests due consideration shall be given to the relative values of the various resources in particular areas. The establishment and maintenance of areas of wilderness are consistent with the purposes and provisions of this Act.

Sec. 3. In the effectuation of this Act the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with interested State and local governmental agencies and others in the development and management of the national forests.

Sec. 4. As used in this Act, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(a) "Multiple use" means: The management of all the various renewable surface resources of the national forests so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the needs of the American people; making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; that some land will be used for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources, and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output.

(b) "Sustained yield of the several products and services" means the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the national forests without impairment of the productivity of the land.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

401.2 - TITLE 3, BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT

BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT OF JULY 22, 1937, (50 Stat. 525), as amended (7 U. S. C. 1010--1012).

The Secretary is authorized and directed to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization, including the retirement of lands which are submarginal or not primarily suitable for cultivation, in order thereby to correct maladjustments in land use, and thus assist in controlling soil erosion, reforestation, preserving natural resources, mitigating floods, preventing impairment of dams and reservoirs, conserving surface and subsurface moisture, protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, and protecting the public lands, health, safety, and welfare. (7 U. S. C. 1010) (Sec. 31)

To effectuate the program provided for in section 1010 of this title, the Secretary is authorized--

(a) To acquire by purchase, gift, or devise, or by transfer from any agency of the United States or from any State, Territory, or political subdivision, submarginal land and land not primarily suitable for cultivation, and interests in and options on such land. Such property may be acquired subject to any reservations, outstanding estates, interests, easements, or other encumbrances which the Secretary determines will not interfere with the utilization of such property for the purposes of sections 1001--1005d, 1007, and 1008--1029 of this title.

(b) To protect, improve, develop, and administer any property so acquired and to construct such structures thereon as may be necessary to adapt it to its most beneficial use.

(c) To sell, exchange, lease, or otherwise dispose of, with or without a consideration, any property so acquired, under such terms and conditions as he deems will best accomplish the purposes of sections 1010--1013 of this title, but any sale, exchange, or grant shall be made only to public authorities and agencies and only on condition that the property is used for public purposes: Provided, however, That an exchange may be made with private owners and with subdivisions or agencies of State governments in any case where the Secretary of Agriculture finds that such exchange would not conflict with the purposes of sections 1001--1005d, 1007, and 1008--1029 of this title, and that the value of the property received in exchange is substantially equal to that of the property conveyed. The Secretary may recommend to the President other Federal, State, or Territorial agencies to administer such property, together with the conditions of use and administration which will best serve the purposes of a land-conservation and land-utilization program, and the President is authorized to transfer such property to such agencies.

(d) With respect to any land, or any interest therein, acquired by, or transferred to, the Secretary for the purposes of sections 1010--1013 of this title, to make dedica-

tions or grants, in his discretion, for any public purpose, and to grant licenses and easements upon such terms as he deems reasonable.

(e) To cooperate with Federal, State, Territorial, and other public agencies in developing plans for a program of land conservation and land utilization, to conduct surveys and investigations relating to conditions and factors affecting, and the methods of accomplishing most effectively, the purposes of sections 1010--1013 of this title, and to disseminate information concerning these activities.

(f) To make such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to prevent trespasses and otherwise regulate the use and occupancy of property acquired by, or transferred to, the Secretary for the purposes of sections 1010--1013 of this title in order to conserve and utilize it or advance the purposes of said sections. Any violation of such rules and regulations shall be punished as prescribed in section 104 of Title 18 (now 18 U. S. C. 1853) (7 U. S. C. 1011) (Sec. 32).

As soon as practicable after the end of each calendar year, the Secretary shall pay to the county in which any land is held by the Secretary under sections 1010--1013 of this title, 25 per centum of the net revenues received by the Secretary from the use of the land during such year. In case the land is situated in more than one county, the amount to be paid shall be divided equitably among the respective counties. Payments to counties under this section shall be made on the condition that they are used for school or road purposes, or both. This section shall not be construed to apply to amounts received from the sale of land (7 U. S. C. 1012) (Sec. 33).

The sale or other disposition of any real property acquired by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of this Act, or any interest therein, shall be subject to the reservation by the Secretary on behalf of the United States of not less than an undivided three-fourths of the interest of the United States in all coal, oil, gas, and other minerals in or under such property (Sec. 44).

5400 – R1 to R9

Federal Register of June 24, 1960 Page 5845

Title 36–PARKS, FORESTS, AND MEMORIALS

Chapter II–Forest Service, Department of Agriculture

PART 211–ADMINISTRATION

PART 213–ADMINISTRATION OF LANDS UNDER TITLE III OF THE BANKHEAD-JONES FARM TENANT ACT BY THE FOREST SERVICE

National Grasslands

1. In Part 211, § 211.21 is revoked.
2. A new Part 213 is added to read as follows:

Sec.

213.1 Designation, administration, and development of National Grasslands.
213.2 Authority for Chief, Forest Service, to group and name National Grasslands.
213.3 Protection, occupancy, use, and administration.
213.4 Prior rules and regulations superseded.

AUTHORITY: §§ 213.1 to 213.4 issued under 50 Stat. 525, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 1010–1012.

§ 213.1 Designation, administration, and development of National Grasslands.

(a) The land utilization projects administered by Department of Agriculture designated in paragraph (e) of this section hereafter shall be named and referred to as "National Grasslands".

(b) The National Grasslands shall be a part of the national forest system and permanently held by the Department of Agriculture for administration under the provisions of Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, subject to such exchanges of lands thereunder as will promote effective and economical administration or otherwise serve the public interest.

(c) The National Grasslands shall be administered for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes.

(d) The Chief of the Forest Service is hereby directed to develop and administer the renewable resources of the National Grasslands to the fullest extent practicable for multiple use and sustained yield of the several products and services obtained therefrom. In the administration of the National Grasslands, due consideration shall be given to the relative values of the various resources in particular areas. The resources shall be managed so as to maintain and improve soil and vegetative cover and to promote the development of grassland agriculture in the areas of which the National Grasslands are a part.

(e) The following land utilization projects henceforth shall be named and referred to as "National Grasslands":

State and project name	Number	Counties
Colorado:		
Northeast Colorado	CO-21	Weld.
Southeastern Colorado	CO-22	Baca, Las Animas.
Southern Otero	CO-4	Las Animas, Otero.
Idaho: Southeastern Idaho.	ID-1	Oneida, Power.
Kansas: Morton County	KA-21	Morton, Stevens.
Nebraska: Pine Ridge, except that part south of the White River.	NB-1	Dawes, Sioux.
New Mexico:		
Mills	NM-5	Colfax, Harding, Mora.
Union County	NM-21	Union
North Dakota:		
Cedar	ND-25	Grant, Sioux.
Sheyenne River	ND-6	Ransom, Richland.
Western North Dakota	ND-24	Billings, Golden Valley, McKenzie, Slope.
Oklahoma:		
Cimarron	OK-21	Cimarron.
Roger Mills	OK-22	Roger Mills.
Oregon: Central Oregon	OR-2	Jefferson
South Dakota:		
Badlands-Fall River	SD-1	Custer, Fall River, Jackson, Pennington.
Perkins Corson	SD-21	Corson, Perkins, Ziebach.
South Central South Dakota.	SD-2	Jones, Lyman, Stanley
Texas:		
Cross Timbers	TX-25	Montague, Wise.
Dallam County	TX-23	Dallam.
Ladonia	TX-29	Fannin.
Northeast Texas	TX-7	Fannin.
Wyoming: Northeastern Wyoming.	WY-21	Campbell, Converse, Crook, Niobrara Weston.

§ 213.2 Authority for Chief, Forest Service, to group and name National Grasslands.

The Chief, Forest Service, is authorized to group the national grasslands into administrative units and to provide such specific designations therefor as he finds necessary and desirable for effective and economical administration thereof and for public and official reference thereto.

§ 213.3 Protection, occupancy, use and administration.

(a) The rules and regulations applicable to the national forests as set forth in Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Chapter II, Parts 211, 212, 221, 231, 241, 251 and 261, or as hereinafter amended, hereby are adopted and promulgated as the rules and regulations to prevent trespasses on and otherwise regulate the protection, use, occupancy, and administration of the lands administered by the Forest Service under the provisions of Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act insofar as is practical and consistent with said act: *Provided*, That Forest Service officers may continue under delegated authority to grant easements and enter into leases, permits, agreements or contracts involving such lands under such terms and conditions and for such fees or rentals as they determine will best accomplish the purposes of said Title III.

(b) Existing valid leases, permits, agreements, contracts and memoranda of understanding affecting these lands shall continue in full force and effect so long as they remain valid in accordance with the terms thereof.

§ 213.4 Prior rules and regulations superseded.

The rules and regulations heretofore issued for the land utilization projects are hereby superseded as to all such projects administered by the Forest Service, but not as to such project lands administered by other agencies.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of June 1960.

[SEAL] True D. Morse,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 60-5825, Filed, June 23, 1960; 8:50 a.m.]

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

403 - LAND STATISTICS

403.1 - AREAS WITHIN NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARIES.

(Acres)
1965

National Forest	National Forest Land	Other	Gross Area
ASHLEY	1,282,920	30,632	1,313,552
BOISE	2,632,467	321,879	2,954,346
BRIDGER	1,699,848	11,956	1,711,804
CACHE	667,014	551,035	1,218,049
*CARIBOU	978,200	104,168	1,082,368
CHALLIS	2,447,195	20,713	2,467,908
DIXIE	1,866,523	98,341	1,964,864
FISHLAKE	1,424,832	103,659	1,528,491
HUMBOLDT	2,508,800	170,265	2,679,065
MANTI-LASAL	1,262,441	74,920	1,337,361
PAYETTE	2,307,135	112,668	2,419,803
SALMON	1,768,133	22,866	1,790,999
SAWTOOTH	1,802,681	80,079	1,882,760
TARGHEE	1,663,359	44,411	1,707,770
TETON	1,700,822	28,500	1,729,322
TOIYABE	3,119,593	234,477	3,354,070
UINTA	780,868	74,645	855,513
WASATCH	870,649	172,704	1,043,353
Total	30,783,480	2,257,918	33,041,398

*Curlew National Grassland - 47,599 net (not included in Caribou N.F. total)

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

413 - WATER STATISTICS

413.1 - ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL WATER YIELD WITHIN NATIONAL FOREST BOUNDARIES.

(M Acre Feet)

National Forest	Idaho	Utah	Wyoming	Nevada	Colo.	Calif.	TOTAL
ASHLEY		1,079					1,079
BOISE	3,791						3,791
BRIDGER			2,294				2,294
CACHE	193	632					825
CARIBOU	664	4	2				670
CHALLIS	2,293						2,293
DIXIE		481					481
FISHLAKE		671					671
HUMBOLDT				1,205			1,205
MANTI-LASAL		591			Negli-gible		591
PAYETTE	3,798						3,798
SALMON	1,433						1,433
SAWTOOTH	1,446	39					1,485
TARGHEE	1,097		693				1,790
TETON			2,250				2,250
TOIYABE				339		615	954
UINTA		526					526
WASATCH		1,027	10				1,037
Total	14,715	5,050	5,249	1,544	---	615	27,173

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

414 - TIMBER STATISTICS

414.1 - ACTUAL ANNUAL TIMBER CUT ON NATIONAL FORESTS IN INTERMOUNTAIN REGION FOR FISCAL YEARS 1955, 1960, AND 1965.

ANNUAL CUT - ALL SPECIES Sawtimber M. Ft. B.M.			
National Forest	F.Y. 1955	F.Y. 1960	F.Y. 1965
ASHLEY	6,572.00	15,553.16	8,260.27
BOISE	102,065.00	129,230.24	128,328.18
BRIDGER	10,007.00	15,465.15	26,170.65
CACHE	3,212.00	2,288.09	2,315.20
CARIBOU	2,752.00	3,028.74	1,147.80
CHALLIS	2,994.00	3,766.54	4,287.24
DIXIE	15,084.00	24,082.68	24,422.95
FISHLAKE	1,630.00	1,838.90	2,239.29
HUMBOLDT	27.00	128.91	39.00
MANTI-LASAL	4,765.00	1,540.78	11,052.51
PAYETTE	49,951.00	83,006.55	90,878.46
SALMON	9,686.00	23,536.92	23,814.15
SAWTOOTH	7,976.00	11,971.08	16,430.35
TARGHEE	12,453.00	14,667.33	17,756.00
TETON	9,375.00	2,678.68	21,878.72
TOIYABE	3,970.00	5,403.27	5,426.26
UINTA	633.00	10,643.51	3,360.85
WASATCH	8,486.00	9,623.19	5,211.93
Total	251,638.00	358,453.72	393,019.81

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

414.2 - ACRES OF COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND IN NEED OF PLANTING. (1965)

National Forest	M Acres
ASHLEY	1.1
BOISE	19.0
BRIDGER	7.0
CACHE	0.3
CARIBOU	0.0
CHALLIS	2.0
DIXIE	18.0
FISHLAKE	1.3
HUMBOLDT	1.0
MANTI-LASAL	2.0
PAYETTE	31.0
SALMON	7.0
SAWTOOTH	2.1
TARGHEE	2.0
TETON	3.0
TOIYABE	3.0
UINTA	8.0
WASATCH	1.0
Total	108.8

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

415 - GRAZING STATISTICS

415.1 - COMMERCIAL GRAZING OBLIGATION.
(Paid Permit & Authorized Nonuse)

National Forest	CATTLE AND HORSES			SHEEP AND GOATS		
	1955	1960	1964	1955	1960	1964
ASHLEY	12,902	10,786	10,788	83,072	78,348	72,768
BOISE	6,910	7,041	7,751	87,415	87,870	75,000
BRIDGER	25,696	25,247	26,544	162,925	152,532	145,472
CACHE	14,348	13,443	13,492	61,879	62,494	54,610
CARIBOU	21,915	21,377	21,112	157,590	147,834	135,012
CHALLIS	18,145	19,408	20,965	70,028	60,574	40,017
DIXIE	24,187	22,320	20,529	66,788	51,306	40,019
FISHLAKE	20,885	20,673	20,788	36,666	36,566	35,672
HUMBOLDT	48,380	47,773	47,822	150,081	134,090	118,889
MANTI-LASAL	23,192	22,945	22,800	123,777	114,677	109,710
PAYETTE	11,832	12,158	10,984	53,328	46,786	44,936
SALMON	10,753	10,059	10,140	10,518	8,218	9,250
SAWTOOTH	20,447	18,588	19,783	160,514	145,975	124,243
TARGHEE	13,045	13,124	15,066	114,099	108,755	96,128
TETON	16,574	17,227	16,916	10,006	11,200	12,200
TOIYABE	18,639	17,467	17,611	45,561	37,795	27,770
UINTA	21,702	18,348	14,975	105,601	96,241	93,053
WASATCH	6,665	6,369	6,198	47,113	41,990	39,223
Total	336,217	324,353	324,264	1,546,961	1,423,251	1,273,972

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

416 - RECREATION STATISTICS

416.1 - RECREATION USE

National Forest	TOTAL VISITS		TOTAL MAN-DAYS	
	1960	1964	1960	1964
ASHLEY	184,200	599,300	393,700	853,900
BOISE	388,700	480,400	751,600	767,800
BRIDGER	281,500	308,000	665,500	582,900
CACHE	1,276,100	2,517,500	933,600	2,395,100
CARIBOU	290,300	366,200	297,100	405,100
CHALLIS	221,800	497,500	289,800	846,000
DIXIE	228,200	786,900	363,200	642,000
FISHLAKE	358,700	393,100	597,400	598,600
HUMBOLDT	201,800	383,800	239,900	495,500
MANTI-LASAL	171,400	216,700	223,600	298,000
PAYETTE	223,600	264,300	338,300	363,200
SALMON	110,800	203,700	172,200	306,000
SAWTOOTH	598,600	763,700	930,900	1,027,500
TARGHEE	748,500	1,221,300	800,900	1,408,500
TETON	310,900	498,500	350,700	769,100
TOIYABE	556,100	767,300	1,554,500	1,932,300
UINTA	1,682,700	1,765,700	1,316,400	1,974,300
WASATCH	2,442,600	3,093,400	2,511,800	3,117,200
Total	10,276,500	15,127,300	12,731,100	18,783,000

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

416.2 - EXISTING AND NEEDED RECREATION SITES.
(1965)

National Forest	Existing Camp and Picnic Areas			*Other Sites		Additional Camp and Picnic Areas Needed to Satisfy Demand to 6/30/70	
	Sites	Acres	Family Units	Sites	Acres	Acres	Family Units
ASHLEY	112	861	783	22	465	1,102	3,306
BOISE	135	778	902	42	241	1,133	3,399
BRIDGER	57	312	357	22	442	1,311	3,933
CACHE	75	889	1,610	36	1,349	1,148	3,444
CARIBOU	71	269	657	14	363	548	1,644
CHALLIS	195	669	403	11	31	735	2,205
DIXIE	39	708	718	17	159	858	2,574
FISHLAKE	84	432	736	17	312	616	1,848
HUMBOLDT	51	265	526	8	124	630	1,890
MANTI-LASAL	45	370	435	13	146	194	582
PAYETTE	76	456	246	5	1,099	631	1,893
SALMON	74	195	272	13	37	293	879
SAWTOOTH	73	819	930	47	6,774	685	2,055
TARGHEE	85	358	635	31	858	2,010	6,030
TETON	25	143	179	15	1,373	302	906
TOIYABE	65	1,032	1,067	22	910	1,669	5,007
UINTA	52	668	1,206	13	207	1,171	3,513
WASATCH	167	950	1,832	50	1,996	1,461	4,383
Total	1,481	10,174	13,494	398	16,886	16,497	49,491

* Includes resorts, recreation residences, organization camps, boating and swimming sites, and winter sports areas.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

417 - WILDLIFE AND FISH STATISTICS

417.1 - HUNTER - FISHERMAN VISITS.

National Forest	Big-Game Hunters		Small-Game Hunters		Fishermen		TOTAL	
	1950	1964	1950	1964	1950	1964	1950	1964
ASHLEY	5,100	25,800	900	1,900	70,000	281,700	76,000	309,400
BOISE	24,000	59,800	2,200	7,700	60,000	103,500	86,200	171,000
BRIDGER	5,000	28,700	--	1,000	11,000	70,500	16,000	100,200
CACHE	13,500	66,200	--	5,800	45,000	240,100	58,500	312,100
CARIBOU	8,600	36,300	500	7,600	22,000	52,700	31,100	96,600
CHALLIS	2,900	23,600	1,300	4,200	16,000	87,700	20,200	115,500
DIXIE	8,100	38,600	530	800	26,000	77,600	34,630	117,000
FISHLAKE	16,000	50,000	940	3,700	68,000	109,700	84,940	163,400
HUMBOLDT	5,900	41,200	1,800	5,700	10,500	38,200	18,200	85,100
MANTI-LASAL	8,000	46,700	300	1,400	19,000	59,200	27,300	107,300
PAYETTE	3,900	26,300	450	6,500	40,000	81,900	44,350	114,700
SALMON	3,600	20,600	100	4,300	7,300	58,400	11,000	83,300
SAWTOOTH	6,900	43,200	700	2,700	47,700	120,600	55,300	166,500
TARGHEE	6,400	58,000	900	12,600	68,400	349,700	75,700	420,300
TETON	6,000	25,600	3,600	2,400	21,000	32,500	30,600	60,500
TOIYABE	16,000	98,700	4,900	10,100	40,000	85,600	60,900	194,400
UINTA	15,000	65,600	350	8,000	36,000	91,000	51,350	164,600
WASATCH	12,000	80,300	700	4,600	50,000	305,200	62,700	390,100
Total	166,900	835,200	20,170	91,000	657,900	2,245,800	844,970	3,172,000

417.2 - BIG-GAME HARVEST.

National Forest	Mule Deer		Elk		Antelope		Moose		Black Bear		Sheep & Goats		Whitetail Deer	
	1950	1964	1950	1964	1950	1964	1950	1964	1950	1964	1950	1964	1950	1964
ASHLEY	3,500	10,222	20	204	40	21	--	--	8	21	--	--	--	--
BOISE	4,600	8,569	1,000	1,453	--	--	--	--	--	286	--	26	--	5
BRIDGER	2,600	6,600	1,800	1,600	--	--	150	250	35	65	2	13	--	--
CACHE	6,700	9,700	193	266	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--
CARIBOU	2,300	6,044	65	238	--	--	--	16	35	36	--	--	--	--
CHALLIS	1,100	2,435	100	227	150	276	--	--	75	57	--	51	--	--
DIXIE	6,900	12,683	--	6	--	--	--	--	1	3	--	--	--	--
FISHLAKE	9,600	18,325	42	175	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
HUMBOLDT	4,400	11,480	50	--	--	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MANTI-LASAL	4,600	16,570	120	285	--	--	--	--	7	12	--	--	--	--
PAYETTE	1,000	7,053	120	1,165	--	--	--	--	--	215	--	44	11	145
SALMON	1,000	2,590	310	552	4	135	--	--	--	68	--	61	2	--
SAWTOOTH	3,810	7,467	11	973	--	--	--	--	48	33	--	20	--	--
TARGHEE	1,700	3,380	270	67	100	275	45	67	160	225	--	5	--	--
TETON	390	2,012	2,750	3,679	--	--	90	399	75	124	10	9	--	--
TOIYABE	4,600	4,293	--	7	--	30	--	--	--	4	--	3	--	--
UINTA	9,000	12,812	273	125	--	--	--	1	15	6	--	--	--	--
WASATCH	8,400	9,434	68	51	--	--	--	20	6	--	--	--	--	--
Total	76,200	151,669	7,192	11,073	294	752	285	753	476	1,155	12	232	13	150

417.3 - LAKES AND STREAMS.

National Forest	Fishing Streams (Miles)	Lakes (Acres)
ASHLEY	670	5,197
BOISE	1,499	15,592
BRIDGER	804	21,167
CACHE	118	3,053
CARIBOU	500	2,682
CHALLIS	924	1,573
DIXIE	135	1,843
FISHLAKE	325	1,501
HUMBOLDT	613	262
MANTI-LASAL	260	616
PAYETTE	866	4,219
SALMON	605	816
SAWTOOTH	969	5,824
TARGHEE	2,333	16,000
TETON	1,173	1,844
TOIYABE	256	1,731
UINTA	219	104
WASATCH	576	3,000
Total	12,845	87,024

Source - N.F.R.S. data

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

430 - TRANSPORTATION STATISTICS

430.1 - MAIN ACCESS HIGHWAYS

Highway 30 - East-west from near Weiser, Idaho, via Ogden, Utah, to Wyoming.

Highway 40 - East-west from Reno, Nevada, via Salt Lake City, Utah, to Colorado.

Highway 50 - East-west from Carson City, Nevada, via Ely, Nevada, to Colorado.

Highway 89 - North-south from Kanab, Utah, to Jackson, Wyoming.

Highway 91 - North-south from Las Vegas, Nevada, via Dubois, Idaho, to Montana.

Highway 93 - North-south from Las Vegas, Nevada, via Salmon, Idaho, to Montana.

Highway 95 - North-south from Las Vegas, Nevada, via Winnemucca, Nevada, to Oregon and northern Idaho.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

460 - FIRE STATISTICS

460.1 - CAUSES AND ACRES BURNED

ANNUAL AVERAGE 1960-1964				
National Forest	Lightning	Man-Caused	Total All Fires	Acres Burned All Fires
ASHLEY	21	15	36	89
BOISE	175	35	210	4,581
BRIDGER	17	10	27	352
CACHE	17	26	43	508
CARIBOU	14	7	21	411
CHALLIS	42	11	53	374
DIXIE	55	8	63	93
FISHLAKE	29	8	37	383
HUMBOLDT	15	7	22	4,198
MANTI-LASAL	22	9	31	133
PAYETTE	88	21	108	4,229
SALMON	58	12	70	4,637
SAWTOOTH	30	18	48	2,552
TARGHEE	19	12	31	251
TETON	11	8	19	147
TOIYABE	68	30	99	2,147
UINTA	13	13	26	335
WASATCH	11	60	71	1,036
Regional Average	705	310	1,015	26,456

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

480 - MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES FOR COORDINATION OF RESOURCE USES AND ACTIVITIES. Management guidelines for the coordination of various uses and activities have been or may be developed for a number of areas encompassing specific resources on National Forest System lands of the Intermountain Region, based upon consideration of the particular management situations for these areas. Examples of the types of areas covered are those with sagebrush and those with pinyon pine and juniper. Such management guidelines are designed to assure that the concerned land managers and others have a sound basis for providing optimum, area-by-area coordination of the various uses and activities which involve areas containing these specific resources.

After approval, the "Management Guidelines for Coordination of Resource Uses and Activities" for areas with such resources are incorporated into the Appendix (Chapter 400) of the Regional Multiple Use Management Guide, Intermountain Region. These guidelines, and the coordinating requirements for the management zone(s) in which the particular resource is found, must be in harmony.

The individual management guidelines for areas with a particular resource may be based upon variations in such management situation features as soil characteristics, watershed conditions, degree of erosion, ground-cover density, types of use, and relative values of various combinations of uses. These specific management guidelines are designed for incorporation, where they are pertinent, into Ranger District Multiple Use Plans as management decisions for appropriately described and delineated management units.

National Forests and Ranger Districts vary in the kinds of resources found within their boundaries. Some National Forests and Ranger Districts may lack areas with a particular resource for which "Management Guidelines" have been prepared. Copies of the Regional Multiple Use Management Guide on such Forests and Districts are not to include the "Management Guidelines" for such an absent resource.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

484 - TIMBER

484.1 - Pinyon Pine and Juniper

1. Description

a. Characteristics of pinyon pine and juniper. Pinyon pine and juniper stands have characteristics adapted for a number and variety of uses and activities which differ from area to area. The values of juniper and pinyon pine, along with the desirable understory plants associated with these species, make them suitable in varying degrees for watershed cover, recreation and esthetic values, forage and cover for livestock and big game, and forest products such as Christmas trees, edible nuts, and fenceposts.

Many sources of evidence point to the fact that large areas of the Intermountain Region formerly occupied by grass have given way to woody shrubs, primarily sagebrush. Numerous research studies show that there is a succession of pinyon pine and juniper in many of these foothill sagebrush and grass areas. Pinyon pine succession does not appear to occur as extensively as does juniper. The spreading of these conifers is evidenced by historic comparisons and by the internal structure of the plant communities. A common occurrence is the presence of older trees on the higher slopes or tops of the hills, with successively younger growth downward.

Other studies show that on some areas presently having a sagebrush or grass cover, pinyon pine and juniper are actually re-establishing in places where, in the historic past, they grew before. Destructive forest fires may have killed some of the original timber stands, with ecological succession in such areas. In Nevada, great acreages of pinyon pine and juniper were clearcut during the early mining days to produce charcoal and lumber.

A number of research workers have advanced opinions as to the causes for the spread of pinyon pine and juniper. Most commonly stated causes are: (1) overgrazing and resultant reduction in competition of grasses with the coniferous seedlings, (2) lack of recent periodic fires, the spread of which was aided by surface fuels, that would result in the kill of many small and some large trees, (3) increased spread of seed by livestock, and (4) climatic changes that favor woody species.

Studies indicate that it is doubtful that either climatic changes or spread of seeds by livestock wholly explains the present increase and spread of pinyon pine and juniper in this Region. It does appear that the reduction in competition and lack of recent periodic fires alone or together could accelerate an increase in pinyon pine and juniper density in open stands and the succession of these

species in sagebrush and grassland inclusions within the pinyon-juniper woodlands. Once the trees are established, they begin to dominate the area around them. The extent of this domination depends on size of trees and is strongly influenced by the character of the soil mantles. These tree species exert greatest community dominance on areas of rocky soils, shallow soils, and eroded soils.

b. Uses. Juniper and pinyon pine areas have important multiple uses and related values. Pinyon pine and juniper enhance the scenic beauty of many areas. Numerous artifacts and other evidence of ancient use and occupancy by Indian tribes are found in pinyon-juniper areas. On dry, exposed sites where grass, forbs, and shrubs survive with great difficulty, the pinyon pine and juniper stands serve as watershed cover and prevent or reduce wind erosion. Under certain other conditions, the grasses, forbs, and shrubs associated with this timber type provide forage for domestic livestock (cattle and sheep, primarily) and wildlife (deer, elk, and antelope, mainly) as well as providing watershed cover. The timbered areas also constitute a protective habitat for livestock and wildlife and a suitable environment for some recreation developments, uses, and activities.

For many years, pinyon pine had very little economic value. Recently, however, its value as a Christmas tree has increased materially in certain more accessible areas of the Region. Pinyon nuts are a valuable edible product. The use of juniper for fenceposts has declined in recent years.

c. Problems of Management. In many areas, the increase of pinyon pine and juniper in competition with grasses, forbs, and shrubs, along with overgrazing, results in reduced vigor or actual crowding out of these nonconiferous plants. The thinning or elimination of grasses, forbs, and shrubs not only lowers the grazing capacity for livestock and big game but greatly reduces the protective soil cover in the interspaces between the trees. This results in an acceleration of the erosion rates in the unprotected areas. Numerous research reports have recognized such site deterioration due to succession of pinyon pine and juniper. This means that all values must be carefully considered and weighed before decisions are made as to management for areas containing these species.

The succession of pinyon pine and juniper into areas formerly occupied by other types may provide an opportunity to manage these stands of trees for forest products. Long-time presence of pinyon pine and juniper does not necessarily dictate continued management primarily for forest products.

2. Development and Use of Management Guidelines. Because of the multiple uses and values of the pinyon pine and juniper areas, coordination of uses and activities involving these areas is essential.

Numerous management guidelines for such coordination have been developed and approved. These guidelines are based upon variations in soil depth, degree of erosion, and types of use, as described for a number of management situations. The guidelines are designed to guide land managers and others in the coordination of uses and activities involving pinyon pine and/or juniper on the National Forest System lands of the Intermountain Region.

Excessively large openings left by clearcuts and pinyon-juniper eradication projects are esthetically undesirable. "Edge effect" benefits for wildlife are generally greater in the smaller clearings. Ordinarily, cleared areas in excess of 200 acres in one continuous unbroken block are unacceptable from the standpoint of esthetic and wildlife values.

For Ranger Districts on which pinyon pine and juniper occur, specific management guidelines are designed to facilitate their incorporation into Ranger District Multiple Use Plans as management decisions for appropriately described management units.

The productivity potential of the site is the basic key for the management guidelines for pinyon pine and juniper areas. Many observations indicate that the productivity potential, to a considerable degree, is related to (1) the depth (quantity) of soil available for plant rooting and (2) the degree of accelerated erosion sustained by the site. This latter feature is in a general way an index to the quality of the remaining or existing soil resource. Additionally, the relative values of pinyon pine and juniper for various uses, activities, and products on individual areas require full evaluation before some management guidelines can be properly determined.

Discussions of the management situations and related management guidelines follow, for coordination of these uses and activities:

3. General Management Guidelines - All Areas. General management guidelines which apply to all juniper and/or pinyon pine areas follow:

a. Permit desirable uses and activities consistent with the development or maintenance of stable soils and acceptable watershed conditions, and with adequate provision for essential or compatible uses and activities.

b. Control or hold to a minimum those uses or activities which might contribute to soil erosion or slow the rate of soil stabilization.

c. Limit the size of any continous, unbroken pinyon-juniper eradication block to a maximum of 200 acres.

d. Be particularly alert to discover and protect areas containing substantial quantities of Indian artifacts and other evidence of ancient use and occupancy.

e. Construct no recreation developments which adversely affect the restoration and/or maintenance of satisfactory watershed conditions.

4. Management Situations - Areas With Shallow Soils. Shallow soils commonly are underlain by bedrock or lime hardpans (caliche) at depths varying between four inches and 10 inches. The overall depth range extends from practically zero to about 12 inches.

The associated topography is frequently steep and broken, but these soils also occur on nearly level plateau surfaces (shallow to bedrock) and gently sloping alluvial fans and terraces (shallow to hardpans). Many of the soils are very stony (containing loose or detached rock fragments) or rocky (interspersed with rock outcrops).

The juniper or pinyon pine stands on these soils usually contain many old trees. The trees are scattered, but in the aggregate probably fully occupy the area. Growth rates of the trees are slow, and reproduction generally is dependent on change in the existing tree cover. These soils have relatively low potentials for grass and shrub production. Attempts at type conversion have frequently resulted in stands dominated by undesirable annuals.

The inherent erosion hazard of these soils varies from high to low, depending primarily on the stability of the soil aggregates, the perviousness of the underlying materials, and the steepness of slope.

Many areas of shallow soils supporting stands of juniper and pinyon pine are severely eroded as a result of past use. The combined effects of sheet erosion, rills, and shallow gullies have significantly reduced the productive capacity of these soils, which makes restabilization of the soil mantle by vegetation increasingly more difficult.

5. Management Guidelines - Areas With Shallow Soils. Specific management guidelines, in addition to the general management guidelines, which apply to pinyon pine and juniper stands on shallow soils, are as follows:

a. Severely Eroded Areas

(1) Prevent any livestock use until satisfactory watershed conditions have been restored.

(2) After restoration of satisfactory watershed conditions, permit light use by livestock where the maintenance of these conditions under such use is assured and the use is desirable.

(3) Work toward reducing big-game use to a minimum until satisfactory watershed conditions have been restored.

(4) After restoration of satisfactory watershed conditions, permit light big-game use where the maintenance of these conditions under such added wildlife use is assured and this use is desirable.

(5) Permit the use of forest products, where the maintenance of satisfactory watershed conditions is assured, and as desirable and compatible with the development and maintenance of needed or desirable big-game winter habitat and the desirable use of suitable range by domestic livestock.

(6) Remove the overstory to the extent necessary to permit soil stabilization by revegetation and/or mechanical measures.

b. Areas Not Severely Eroded

(1) Restore as much understory vegetation as possible, through needed protection from and modification of uses and activities.

(2) Permit desirable livestock use, wildlife use, and forest product removal.

6. Management Situations - Medium-Depth Soils. This group of soils varies in depth from about 12 inches to about 30 inches and is underlain by bedrock, caliche, or extremely coarse, gravelly materials.

The terrain upon which these soils have developed varies from gently sloping plateaus and alluvial fans to steep mountain and foothill slopes.

These soils are generally well stocked with juniper and pinyon pine trees, but the density and composition of understories vary widely. Potentials for grass, forb, and shrub production vary from moderately low to moderately high.

The inherent erosion hazard is frequently high.

Understories in severely eroded areas are sparse or virtually absent. Sheet erosion is widespread, and numerous rills and gullies have developed. However, because the reduction of productive potentials, as a result of erosion on these soils is

proportionally less than that on the very shallow soils, restabilization of the soil mantles is usually less difficult. Frequently these areas are heavily used by big game during the winter.

7. Management Guidelines - Areas With Medium-Depth Soils. Specific management guidelines, in addition to the general management guidelines, which apply to pinyon pine and juniper stands on medium-depth soils, are as follows:

a. Severely Eroded Areas

(1) Adjust livestock use,as necessary, for the development and maintemance of acceptable watershed conditions.

(2) Work toward adjusting big-game use,as needed,to provide for the development and maintenance of acceptable watershed conditions.

(3) Make use of forest products, where the maintenance of satisfactory watershed conditions is assured, and as desirable and compatible with the development and maintenance of needed or desirable big-game winter habitat and the desirable use of suitable range by domestic livestock.

(4) Remove the overstory to the extent necessary to permit soil stabilization by revegetation and/or mechanical measures.

b. Areas Not Severely Eroded

(1) Areas Used for Big-Game Winter Range

(a) Develop or maintain habitat needed or desirable for big-game winter use.

(b) Permit desirable use of suitable range by domestic livestock, as compatible with the development or maintenance of needed or desirable big-game winter range.

(c) Make use of forest products to the extent desirable and compatible with the development or maintenance of needed or desirable big-game winter habitat and with the desirable use of suitable range by domestic livestock.

(2) Areas Suitable for Light to Moderate Use by Livestock and Having Negligible Winter Use by Big Game

(a) Manage for light to moderate livestock use, with compatible and desirable use of wildlife habitat and forest products.

(b) Remove pinyon pine and juniper on suitable range sites and, where desirable, revegetate with grass, forbs, and shrubs.

(3) Areas Not Suitable for Light to Moderate Use by Livestock and Having Negligible Winter Use by Big Game

(a) Manage for the use of forest products, with compatible and desirable use of range and wildlife habitat by livestock and wildlife.

(4) Areas of Pinyon Pine Which Have Growth and Form Characteristics Exceptionally Good for Christmas Tree Production

(a) Manage for the production and use of Christmas trees.

(b) Exclude livestock, and work toward exclusion of damaging use by wildlife, from such areas until grazing damage to regeneration will not result.

(5) Sites Planned for or Used for Recreation Developments:

(a) Manage for appropriate recreation uses and activities.

(b) Permit compatible and desirable use of range and wildlife habitat by livestock and wildlife.

(c) Permit compatible and desirable use of forest products.

8. Management Situations - Deep Soils. Included in this soils group are the moderately deep to very deep, well drained, permeable, alluvial soils (usually over 30 inches deep) as well as some soils developed from aeolian (windblown) materials and deeply weathered rock residuum.

The topography associated with these soils is typically gentle. The inherent erosion hazard is usually low, but gullies tend to cut deeply.

Many soil surfaces between pinyon pine and juniper trees on deep soils are not completely stable at present. Past overuse by livestock and wildlife has reduced or eliminated protective ground cover. Current grazing use coupled with tree competition is restricting re-establishment of grasses, forbs, shrubs, and other ground cover. Protection from grazing use of itself will not re-establish adequate ground cover on all areas. Additional land treatment may be necessary to obtain re-establishment of grass, forbs, shrubs, or other ground cover, or the desired balance between understory and trees.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

9. Management Guidelines - Areas With Deep Soils

a. Areas Used for Big-Game Winter Range

(1) Develop or maintain the habitat needed or desirable for big-game winter use and the suitable range needed for compatible domestic livestock use.

(2) Make use of forest products, to the extent compatible with developing or maintaining needed or desirable big-game winter habitat and suitable livestock range.

b. Areas Suitable for Light to Moderate Use by Livestock and Having Negligible Winter Use by Big Game

(1) Manage for light to moderate livestock use, with compatible and desirable use of wildlife habitat and forest products.

(2) Remove pinyon pine and juniper on suitable range sites and, where desirable, revegetate with grass, forbs, and shrubs.

c. Areas Not Suitable for Light to Moderate Use by Livestock and Having Negligible Winter Use by Big Game

(1) Manage for the use of forest products, with compatible and desirable use of range and wildlife habitat by livestock and wildlife.

d. Areas of Pinyon Pine Which Have Growth and Form Characteristics Exceptionally Good for Christmas Tree Production

(1) Manage for the production and use of Christmas trees.

(2) Exclude livestock,and work toward exclusion of damaging use by wildlife,from such areas until grazing damage to regeneration will not result.

e. Sites Planned for or Used for Recreation Developments

(1) Manage for appropriate recreation uses and activities.

(2) Permit compatible and desirable use of range and wildlife habitat by livestock and wildlife.

(3) Permit compatible and desirable use of forest products.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

484 - TIMBER

484.2 - Aspen

1. Description

a. Characteristics of Aspen. Aspen will adapt for a number and variety of uses. Aspen, along with associated understory plants, is valuable for watershed cover, wood products, nurse crops for conifers, forage for livestock, big- and small-game food and cover, recreation, and esthetics. It will be managed for these values while ensuring its natural regeneration and generally maintaining its present distribution.

Aspen occurs frequently in pure stands. It also occurs mixed with conifers. It "mixes" most commonly with Engelmann spruce, alpine fir, and white fir, but is also found with Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and ponderosa pine.

Aspen occurs at elevations from 3,000 to 11,000 feet. It is found on a wide range of soil types and landforms. Its growth, development, vigor, and maturity are greatly influenced by the character of these soils.

Aspen is a very intolerant species. Rapid growth and a high mortality rate are characteristics of young stands. Individual trees have a strong ability to express dominance. Stagnation due to overstocking is rare. Compared with associated native species, aspen is short-lived.

Aspen reproduces mainly by root suckers and, infrequently, by stump sprouts. It retains this ability to produce suckers into old age. Its reproduction by suckering, and its rapid growth on a wide range of soil types, adapt it well for reestablishment on cutover or burned-over areas. There is no evidence of significant reproduction from seed, in the Intermountain area.

A certain amount of aspen shoot growth normally occurs. This growth may be greatly stimulated by tree cutting, root disturbance, fire, or herbicide spraying.

Heavy thinning sometimes results in sun-scald injury to residual trees.

Fires are responsible for the large areas of aspen stands in the eastern United States and, to a lesser degree, in the West. Aspen occurred in the original forest as scattered individuals or small groups, and fires promoted expansion. Fire favors aspen over conifer regeneration. Aspen suckers appear abundantly and grow rapidly after fires, while conifer regeneration depends on the timely presence of seed.

Recent soil studies show that a number of the better pure aspen stands occur on soils with well-developed A-horizons two feet or more in depth. This A-horizon differs in a number of respects from that developed under coniferous stands. Surface soil characteristics and the physical and chemical composition of the soil mantle indicate that some pure aspen sites may never have been occupied by conifers. Ecological studies indicate that aspen has occupied many present sites over a long period and is a climax type on some of the better soils.

On other sites, the aspen is a temporary type being gradually replaced by conifers. In many places, aspen has probably taken over lands that were formerly occupied by conifers. Conifers are being reestablished and are forming an understory beneath aspen stands. With effective fire-control measures, aspen will be gradually replaced through ecological succession on such areas.

b. Uses

(1) Watershed Protection. Aspen is probably more valuable as protective watershed cover than are most other native tree species. This is due largely to its growth characteristics and extensive lateral root system.

(2) Wood Products. As a timber species, aspen is suitable for a number of wood products. Currently, it is used in the Intermountain area for core stock and excelsior. Production of aspen veneer, lumber, and pulp is feasible.

(3) Forage and Cover for Livestock and Wildlife. Aspen sprouts are utilized as forage by both domestic livestock and big game. Deer use occurs primarily in late summer and fall. Elk use is normally during the winter and spring months. Elk cause damage in localized areas by eating the bark during severe winters. Moose utilize aspen yearlong.

There is frequently a luxuriant understory of forbs and grasses along with aspen sprouts which are grazed with relish by both livestock and big game. The amount of these other desirable plants, particularly on sheep and deer ranges, has a major influence on the degree to which the young aspen are utilized.

Aspen stands provide important cover and shade for domestic livestock and wildlife animals. They also provide valuable food source for beaver.

(4) Recreation. Aspen provides an attractive cover for recreation developments. Both in pure stands and in those where it serves as a nurse crop for conifers, it has very high esthetic value, lending unusual beauty to the scenery in all seasons. In scenic areas, aspen management must include consideration of these outstanding natural beauty values.

(5) Soils. Aspen is very important for its beneficial effects in increasing organic matter in the soil, which directly influences the soil's hydrologic properties.

c. Problems of Management. Overuse by livestock and/or wildlife can seriously interfere with, if not prevent, the maintenance of an aspen cover. Such use can also be a deterrent to satisfactory regeneration of aspen stands following timber harvesting or fire. Livestock damage can generally be controlled by fencing or proper herding. Controlling wildlife damage is difficult. Usually it is impractical to exclude big game from major aspen areas, by fencing.

Trampling associated with heavy recreation use can seriously damage aspen trees. Soil compaction in areas of heavy public use may result in the complete loss of aspen stands in such areas.

d. Studies Needed. Further studies are needed to fully evaluate the impact of big game upon aspen regeneration, to segregate the effects of big game and domestic livestock on aspen areas used by both, and to determine the value of aspen for other forms of wildlife, including beaver. This information is necessary to guide the management of aspen-producing areas.

Heavy grazing removes aspen sprouts and lower branches. The result is a "high-line" in such aspen stands. This may be esthetically pleasing to some people, but reflects undesirable overuse of the species. On areas used by two or more grazing species, the problem of assigning relative responsibilities for preventing the establishment of desirable reproduction is often difficult and complex. This can be determined by careful field observations of actual utilization evidence, such as pellet groups and cow chips, and through the use of protected plots and utilization baskets.

Studies have been and are being made to determine the water requirements of aspen stands. Inconclusive results of limited research data indicate that an increase in water yield may be possible by type-conversion from aspen to grass or forbs on some sites. Additional information must be developed, through studies and in "pilot" test areas, to determine the limitations and safeguards necessary before type-conversion can be practiced. Where such testing of aspen type-conversion for water production is carried on or considered, the

value of the additional water which might be obtained for off-site uses must be weighed against the on-site value of aspen for various other uses, including watershed protection, and against the economic costs of obtaining and maintaining the conversion.

Research is needed to determine the cause of damage to aspen due to mass recreation use and to learn how to maintain an aspen cover in heavily used recreation areas. A rest-rotation system of use in heavily used sites may be necessary.

Research is needed to determine how to grow aspen most effectively for commercial timber products. Much more needs to be known about aspen's ecology and its silvicultural requirements. The most effective size of areas to be cut, to best serve the multiple uses of aspen, needs to be determined.

e. Soil and Plant Community Relationships. The climax aspen type has forb-grass understories which normally contain many species. Snowberry is frequently associated with these plant communities. Other species of shrubs appear occasionally. Aspen-forb-grass communities are most typically associated with those soils that have (a) thick surface horizons that are relatively free of gravel and stone and (b) reactions that tend to become less acid with increasing depth within the rooting zone.

The aspen type in which conifers are climax typically has shrubby understories, including such species as chokecherry, snowberry, serviceberry, pachistima, Oregon grape, rose, elderberry, and/or willow. This disclimax aspen type is typically associated with those soils that (a) have thin, often gravelly and/or stony surface horizons, (b) contain marked effects of podzolization (presence of certain leached, light-colored A_2-horizons), and (c) are more acid in the subsoil horizons than in the surface horizons.

f. Soil and Herbage-Production Relationships. On well-drained soils, the herbage-production capacity appears to be dominantly related to (a) the thickness of the dark-colored surface horizons, (b) the moisture-holding capacity of the subsoils (as inferred from the textural characteristics), and (c) the reaction (degree of acidity or alkalinity) of the subsoils. The thicker the surface soil and the greater the capacity of the subsoil to provide available moisture, the higher are the potentials for herbage production. There are also indications that subsoils having little acidity are more productive of herbage than are those having much acidity (strongly or very strongly acid reactions).

On imperfectly-drained soils, the herbage production capacity appears to be directly related to the degree of imperfect drainage, as well as to the thickness

of the dark surface horizons. As the water tables (usually perched) become less deep or the drainage waters are removed from the subsoils more slowly, the herbage yields tend to increase. Thus, as soils become more effectively subirrigated, yields go up regardless of the other characteristics which normally affect moisture-holding capacity.

g. Site Quality. R-4 site quality ratings are based on the site index curves in USDA Bulletin No. 1291, Aspen in the Rocky Mountain Region, F. S. Baker, 1925. Baker's table includes Sites I, II, III, and IV. Site V is also recognized by Baker and has been extrapolated in the following R-4 height-over-age table, which reflects the effect of site conditions:

Age (Years)	Dominant Trees Height				
	Site I (Feet)	Site II (Feet)	Site III (Feet)	Site IV (Feet)	Site V (Feet)
10	13	11	8	6	4
20	25	19	15	13	10
30	37	29	23	19	16
40	47	38	30	24	19
50	57	48	37	30	24
60	66	55	44	35	27
70	73	62	50	40	30
80	77	67	55	44	34
90	80	71	60	47	-
100	81	74	63	49	-
110	82	75	66	-	-
120	83	76	-	-	-
130	-	-	-	-	-
140	-	-	-	-	-
150	-	-	-	-	-

h. Soil and Site Quality Relationships. Site indices (productivity potentials) and soil are the basis for developing management guidelines for aspen. Relationships noted between soil and site quality are:

(1) Tree heights of more than 62 feet at 100 years (Sites I, II, and III). The soils associated with these fast-growing aspen or aspen-conifer stands are usually deep--generally more than five feet and often as much as 8 or 10 feet deep to bedrock or to a strongly calcic layer. The dark-colored surface horizons are usually more than 10 inches thick. If the subsoils are

clay, the thickness of surface horizons usually exceeds 18 inches and may be as much as 30 inches. Soil reaction commonly varies from nearly neutral to moderately acid in the surface horizons and from slightly alkaline to strongly acid in the subsoils. However, strongly calcic (calcareous) layers have never been observed in these soils within five feet of the surface.

(2) Tree heights of 35 feet to 62 feet at 100 years (Site IV). The soils associated with these medium growth rates in aspen or aspen-conifer stands are characterized by profiles that are at least four feet deep to bedrock or to a strongly calcic layer. The lower horizons in those soils that are much deeper than four feet tend to be very gravelly or very stony. Surface soil horizons vary considerably in thickness depending on the quality of the subsoil horizons--less than 18 inches thick if over clay, but possibly 6 inches thick or less if over loamy subsoils.

(3) Tree heights of 25 feet to 34 feet at 100 years (Site V). The soils associated with these slow growth rates in aspen or aspen-conifer stands are typically less deep than the previous classes. Bedrock or strongly calcic layers are usually encountered at depths varying between two and four feet. If the soils are deeper than four feet, the subsoils are generally very stony, or the reaction in the surface horizons exceeds pH 7.5.

(4) Tree heights of less than 25 feet at 100 years (less than Site V). The soils associated with these very slow growth rates in aspen or aspen-conifer stands typically are less than two feet deep. These soils may have strongly calcic layers within 12 inches of the surface. In many places these soils are extremely stony throughout the shallow profile.

i. Silvicultural Systems--Pure Aspen Stands. Aspen is unable to reproduce successfully in its own shade. Stands must be well opened up either by heavy thinning or clearcutting, preferably the latter, if the lands are to be fully restocked.

Stands managed for aspen timber production should be clearcut at rotation age, with the objective of even-aged management. Previously unmanaged stands may require more than one cutting to achieve even-aged management.

Clearcutting in blocks or strips has proven to be the most desirable procedure to insure shoot growth. The area cut should be large enough to provide enough shoots to meet the needs of livestock and big game while assuring reestablishment of a stand of desirable density. Otherwise, protection will be needed

during the period of reestablishment. Trials of cutting-unit size have been insufficient to determine the minimum area needed to assure reestablishment of aspen stands without protection.

The average maximum height at which sheep browse is approximately 42 inches. In the case of cattle, there is some damage to sprouts between 55 and 60 inches in height, but seldom to those of any greater height. The annual rate of height increment of the aspen reproduction averages about 15 inches. Hence, sprouts three years of age are exempt from serious injury by sheep and those from four to five years of age are free from serious injury from cattle. (See Sampson's USDA Bulletin No. 741.)

A sufficient volume of slash and other logging debris may discourage intensive use of clearcut blocks by domestic livestock or big game.

Fairly heavy selective cutting of aspen often results in accelerated shoot growth. However, subsequent complete suppression of the sprouts by deer and/or livestock grazing generally results, especially on areas devoid of or deficient in palatable browse or other understory species. Ordinarily, it is not feasible to protect selectively cut stands from cattle grazing until sprouts are safe from serious damage.

2. Development and Use of Management Guidelines. Coordination of uses and activities involving aspen areas is essential because of the multiple uses and values of such areas.

The site index (productivity potential) is a basic key for establishing the management guidelines for aspen areas. Many observations indicate that the productivity potential, to a considerable degree, is related to the depth (quantity) and stoniness (quality) of soil available for plant rooting. The presence or absence of conifers in mixture with the aspen is another important key to the type of management. Additionally, the relative values of aspen for various uses, activities, and products on individual areas require full evaluation before some management guidelines can be properly determined.

Based upon variations in site qualities, stand composition, and relative values for various uses, activities, and products, management guidelines for coordination have been developed and approved for a number of management situations. The guidelines will guide land managers and others in the coordination of uses and activities involving aspen on the National Forest System lands of the Intermountain Region.

MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT GUIDE

Specific management guidelines are designed to facilitate their incorporation into Ranger District Multiple Use Plans as management decisions for appropriately described management units on Ranger Districts where aspen occurs.

Discussions of the management situations and related management guidelines for coordination of these uses and activities follow.

3. General Management Guidelines--All Areas. The following general management guidelines apply to all pure aspen and mixed aspen-conifer stands:

a. Base management of specific areas upon the relative values of the various resource uses and activities, including watershed protection and water yield, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, timber, and recreation. Management, ensuring aspen's natural regeneration and generally maintaining its present distribution, for optimum combinations of resource uses and activities will be the objective, dependent upon site indices and soil characteristics.

b. Retain aspen where necessary or desirable to maintain or develop adequate humus and ground cover for preventing erosion and for providing satisfactory watershed conditions.

c. Convert aspen types to other forms of vegetation to improve water yield only where desired results will be attained without adverse effects upon watershed and/or other values.

d. Spray no aspen with herbicides, within Travel Influence or Water Influence Zones and within management units established for protection of esthetic values in other management zones.

e. Convert aspen types to other vegetative types in the Travel Influence or Water Influence Zones only if necessary as a part of an administrative study or as a demonstration of desirable management practices.

f. Manage aspen for wildlife and livestock forage production concurrently with wood production.

g. Manage livestock grazing use at proper stocking rates to maintain or restore a satisfactory aspen cover.

h. Adjust livestock and/or big-game use in aspen stands where and as necessary to achieve reestablishment of aspen on cutover or burned-over areas.

i. Clearcut, where feasible and desirable, in a single cutting unit, or in a group of closely associated units, of sufficient size to result in a total production of shoots adequate to provide both for regeneration needs and for proper use by grazing animals.

j. Use the best size and distribution of cutting units in relation to grazing use and needed water yield improvement.

k. Convert aspen types to grass and forbs for forage production, only where desired results will be attained without adverse effects upon watershed, esthetic, and/or other values.

l. Convert aspen types to grass and forbs for water production only where there is definite assurance that the value of the additional water which will be obtained for off-site uses is significantly greater than the on-site value of aspen for various other uses, including watershed protection, and the costs of obtaining and maintaining the conversion.

m. Arrange for necessary protection of aspen areas from overuse by big-game animals.

n. In developing and managing recreation sites within aspen stands:

(1) Increase the spacing between family units materially where necessary to reduce trampling damage by humans.

(2) Assure the adequacy of vehicle barriers.

(3) Underplant or fill in other tree species in heavily used recreation areas.

(4) Provide no units for use by large groups of people.

(5) Use rest-rotation in overused family units.

(6) Avoid construction of recreation developments in pure aspen stands, in areas where other cover types present are more suitable for heavy recreation use.

o. Maintain aspen as part of the total esthetic attraction, particularly on scenic areas.

4. Management Situations--Areas With Pure Aspen Stands on Sites I, II, and III. Sites I and II - The fastest-growing pure aspen stands are produced on areas with the deepest, best quality soils. The landforms on which these kinds of soils develop include nearly level or gently sloping plateau surfaces, alluvial swales and drainageways, toes of slopes, stream terraces, and bottomlands. The inherent erosion hazard varies from low to medium. It is believed that aspen is the "climax" type on some areas. On others, however, it appears that conifers have had a place in the past, and there exists a conifer potential.

Site III - The pure aspen stands having moderately fast growth rates occur most commonly on areas of moderately deep soils. The landforms on which these kinds of soils develop include gently sloping plateau surfaces and benchlands, and gently to moderately sloping mountainsides. The inherent erosion hazard is generally medium. It is believed that conifers have grown on many of the areas characterized by these soils and that, on these areas particularly, a strong potential exists for reoccupation of the site by conifers.

5. Management Guidelines--Areas With Pure Aspen Stands on Sites I, II, and III. Specific management guidelines, in addition to the General Management Guidelines, which apply to pure aspen stands on Sites I, II, and/or III are as follows:

a. Manage areas for the production of aspen wood products and concurrent water yield improvement as the uses generally receiving major emphasis, where compatible with adequate protection of watershed and scenic values.

b. Harvest aspen at rotation age to achieve even-aged management, where desirable.

c. Manage Site III areas to produce continuous, adequate crops of aspen sprouts for livestock and/or big-game forage as well as for periodic timber harvest cuttings, wherever desirable and where compatible with adequate protection of watershed and scenic values.

6. Management Situations--Areas With Pure Aspen Stands on Sites IV and V. The pure stands of aspen having the slowest growth rates and low site quality (Sites IV and V) occur most commonly on soils that are excessively stony, are relatively shallow to bedrock, or have other soil horizons that interfere with the penetration of aspen roots. The landforms include steep, talus-like slopes, gently to steeply sloping, very stony moraines, and rocky ridges. Because of the stony or rocky character of most of the soils in this group, the inherent erosion hazard is usually

low. The aspen trees are characteristically stunted and have crooked stems. The stands vary from densely stocked (almost brushy in appearance) to open stocked (with shrub or other sparse understories).

Site IV will produce some aspen wood products. Site V is not considered productive of aspen wood products.

It is recognized that in certain areas, principally in southern Utah, consideration may need to be given to management of aspen on Sites IV and V primarily for production of big-game forage. This would involve management practices and techniques not now in use for producing aspen sprouts.

Low site-quality aspen is often intermixed with conifers, ninebark, willow, maple, or oak, lending unusual color combinations both during spring and fall.

7. Management Guidelines--Areas With Pure Aspen Stands on Sites IV and V. Specific management guidelines, in addition to the General Management Guidelines, which apply to pure aspen stands on Sites IV and V, are as follows:

a. Manage low site quality Site IV and V lands primarily to produce aspen sprouts for big-game forage, where compatible with adequate protection of watershed and scenic values.

b. Manage suitable Site IV areas for production of aspen wood products as the use receiving major emphasis, whenever desirable, where compatible with adequate protection of watershed and scenic values.

c. Manage Site V areas for other than production of aspen wood products.

8. Management Situations--Areas With Mixed Aspen-Conifer Stands--All Sites. Mixed stands of aspen and conifers are growing on many of the same kinds of soils and landforms that are presently supporting pure stands of aspen. Growth rates for the various broad soil-site classes established for aspen are about in the same relative order for conifers. However, as the soils become more gravelly or stony, the growth rates for most conifers do not drop off as much as they do for the aspen. For instance, a moderately deep, very stony soil which rates only "poor" for aspen growth may rate "fair" for the growth of some conifer species.

The mixed stands vary in composition from those dominantly aspen, with conifer saplings in the understory, to aspen-conifer mixtures with the various species in nearly equal proportions and heights. Understories are usually shrubby and include the same species occurring in the pure aspen stands.

Conifer stands in some situations may use more water for growth than do pure aspen stands. Accordingly, it appears reasonable to assume that some mixed aspen-conifer stands may use less water than pure conifer stands.

9. Management Guidelines--Areas With Mixed Aspen-Conifer Stands on All Sites. Specific management guidelines, in addition to the General Management Guidelines, which apply to mixed aspen-conifer stands on all sites are as follows:

a. Manage for production of wood products as the use receiving major emphasis, except where the esthetic or other values of the stand must be given major consideration.

b. Convert mixed stands to conifers only as conversion takes place by natural succession, or as such conversions will be attained without adverse effects upon esthetic and/or other values.

U.S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

BRIDGER NATIONAL FOREST

GREEN RIVER

D-6

MULTIPLE-USE PLANNING MAP

0 1 2 M
SCALE

MANAGEMENT ZONES

- CREST
- SPECIAL
- TRAVEL
- WATER
- INTERMEDIATE
- ALIENATED LAND

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

BRIDGER NATIONAL FOREST

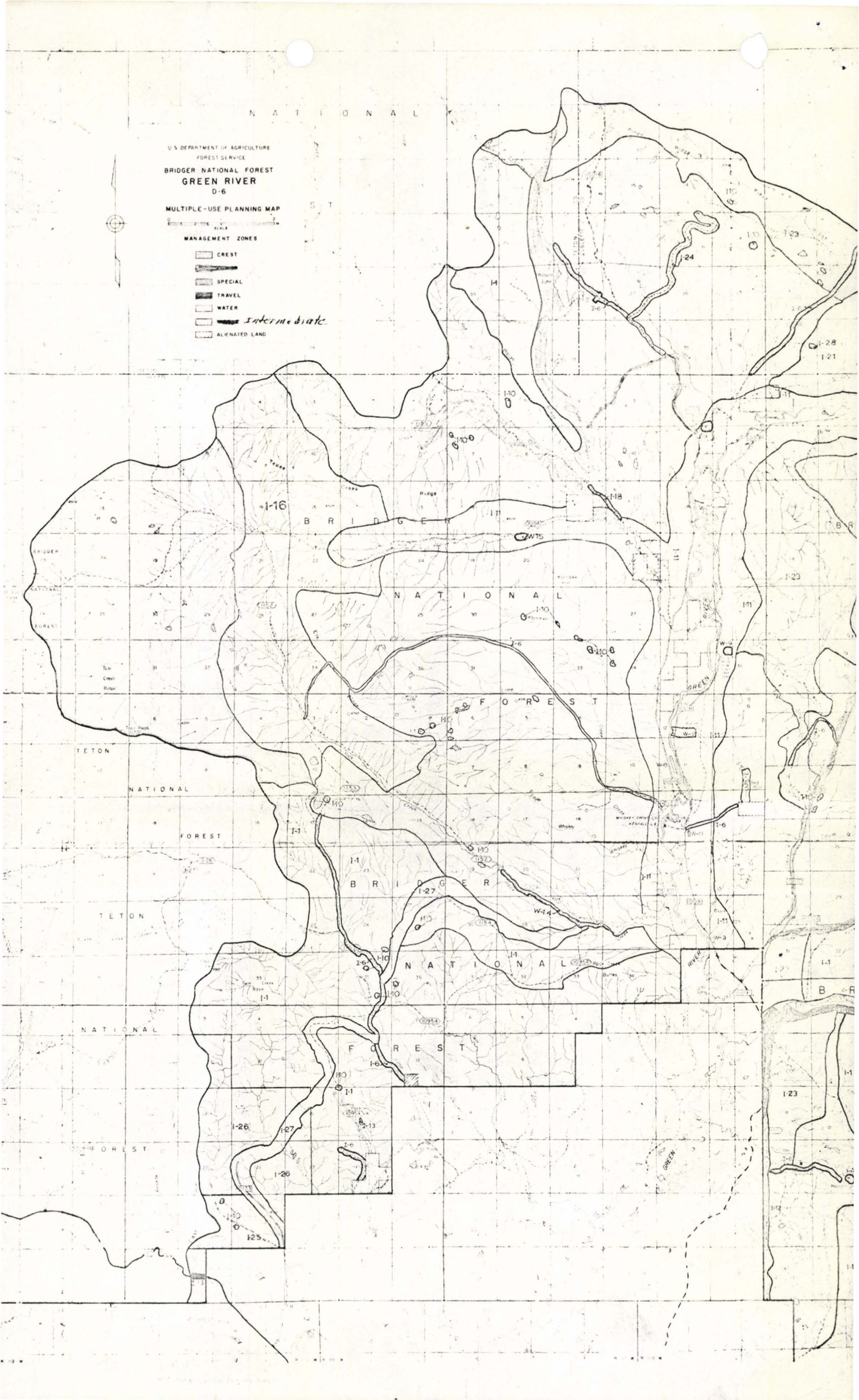
D-5

MULTIPLE-USE PLANNING MAP

SCALE

MANAGEMENT ZONES

- CREST
- SPECIAL
- TRAVEL
- WATER
- Intermediate
- ALIENATED LAND


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
BRIDGER NATIONAL FOREST
GREEN RIVER
0-6
MULTIPLE-USE PLANNING MAP
SCALE
MANAGEMENT ZONES
CREST
SPECIAL
TRAVEL
WATER
Intermediate
ALIENATED LAND
BRIDGER
NATIONAL
FOREST
TETON
NATIONAL
FOREST
GREEN
RIVER

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

BRIDGER NATIONAL FOREST

D-5

MULTIPLE-USE PLANNING MAP

SCALE

MANAGEMENT ZONES

- CREST
- SPECIAL
- TRAVEL
- WATER
- Intermediate
- ALIENATED LAND

INDIAN RESERVATION

SHOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST

BRIDGER NATIONAL FOREST

WILDERNESS AREA

PRIMITIVE AREA

NEW BLM RD.

SHOSHONE NATIONAL FOREST